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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

The Battle in Missouri.—Letter from General McCulloch.—By way of Memphis, we get the following brief account of the battle near Springfield. It was even more disastrous to the Federal arms than had been expected. The account of the battle from Gen. McCulloch's own report demonstrates that though fighting under the disadvantage of a surprise, his heroic legions, after desperate and bloody fighting, completely broke up the enemy's command, routed him and captured many prisoners and munitions.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—Special dispatches from Little Rock this morning bring dates from Fort Smith to the 14th.

The news of McCulloch's victory is fully confirmed.

The fight occurred on Saturday, eight miles south of Springfield; the enemy took the Confederate pickets prisoners and surprised the main body. A bloody and desperate encounter ensued, with great loss on both sides. Five regiments of Missourians were thrown into a panic and fled. Gen. Price made two ineffectual efforts to rally them. The Louisiana regiment fought gallantly and suffered much. General Price led the 3d and 5th Arkansas regiments in person, and made a splendid charge.

A letter from McCulloch, dated 11th, says:

"The victory is ours; the battle lasted six hours and a half; our loss was great; Lyon is among the dead; we took — pieces of artillery from Seigel, and destroyed his command; captured many prisoners and small arms; cannot give particulars, but write this to correct reports circulated by those who fled from the field."

BEN McCULLOCH, Gen. Com'g.

Among the killed on our side are Major Harper, Capt. H. T. Brown, Lieut. Joe Walton, Capt. Bell, Lieut. Weaver and Sergeant Sam. Morton. Major Ward lost his arm, and it is thought will die. Thirty or forty of Col. Carroll's regiment were killed. Major Wightman, a gallant Missouri officer, was killed.

Capt. Blank caught Seigel, but he was rescued. He shot at, and thinks wounded him.

Col. Sweeney, of the Federal Army, was killed.

Engagement at Charleston, Missouri.—A despatch received in Memphis on Friday from Columbus, Kentucky, reports an engagment at Charleston, between a Regiment of Tennesseans under Gen. Cheatham, and an Illinois Regiment. The fight is said to have been severe, resulting in a loss of ninety on the part of the enemy, after which they were routed and took refuge, as usual, in precipitate retreat.

The Missouri Victory.—The victory at Springfield is but the beginning of a series of brilliant and important movements in the great West. McCulloch and Price will doubtless move eastward rapidly; Pillow and Thompson will move northwards; the people of Missouri, as brave and warlike as any population on the globe, will rise *en masse* against the Hessians and mercenaries; and the whole will converge upon St. Louis. Chicago is not far off; and Cincinnati is within striking distance. A vengeance sharp and terrible impends.

This blow at Springfield has spread terror and dismay through the Yankee land. The New York Herald confesses—"*If to two such reverses* (Manassas and Springfield) *a third should be added, the cause of the Union would be damaged almost beyond the power of recovery. The country will not tolerate a long war.*"

The backbone of the tyranny is already broken. The tyrants are trembling in all their limbs. Lincoln's wife was to leave Washington Wednesday, perhaps never to return. The whole personnel of the Administration will speedily follow. The fetters of despotism will begin to fall from the limbs of outraged Maryland. An advance movement of our forces will produce an instant and universal rising in that State, and put the whole army of mercenaries on the trot and precipitate them into the Bay of Fundy.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Late Battle in Missouri.—The people in the North are beginning to open their eyes. The N. Y. Post has the following:

"A victory which costs such a man and such a General as Lyon, and is followed by a retreat, and then a second retreat, belongs decidedly to that class of which a renowned General said that "a few more such victories would ruin him."

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—The 1st Iowa Regiment is being paid off and discharged. Their loss in the late battle was 30 killed and 134 wounded, and five missing. The Missouri Regiment lost 77 killed, 218 wounded and seventeen missing.

Western Virginia.—In a skirmish on the 15th, Gen. Floyd's outposts killed 4 and took 6 of the yankees.

On the 14th, the Rockbridge cavalry captured a mail, with a captain, sergeant and private who were in charge of it.

A letter from Martinsburg reports that the Confederate cavalry are constantly killing the Federal pickets.

Ellsworth's Pets.—The Fire Zouaves met a very chilling reception on their return to New York—a marked contrast to that given to other regiments. "They passed through the densely crowded streets in silence, broken only by a few feeble cheers, bestowed upon them in pity by personal friends. They held a meeting, complained of very bad treatment by the government, that their officers deserted them at Manassas, and declare that they are "extremely anxious to return to the war."

The N. Y. 7th.—It is stated that 234 of this famous Fifth Avenue regiment have joined other organizations and are going to the war.

The Prisoners at Richmond.—Jas. Norval, a Lincoln Surgeon, captured at Manassas, and discharged after two weeks confinement, has arrived at New York, and published a letter affirming that he and his fellow prisoners were treated with uniform kindness. He says,—

"There is one thing I cannot refrain from adverting to—the feelings of the wounded and prisoners towards our Government. If the passive treatment they are now receiving is continued, and which is hostile to every principle of civilized warfare, there will be such a howl from those dungeons and hospitals as shall be felt throughout the whole length and breadth of the North, and would do more to damage our cause than two such battles as at Manassas; besides, it will bring down upon the Administration the condemnation of other powers—in short, the whole civilized world."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1861.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FOR DEEP RIVER.—We are permitted to copy the following important letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Wright:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT.—RICHMOND, Aug. 19, 1861.

Hon. C. G. Wright, House of Delegates, Raleigh, N. C.

SIR: A free supply of Coal in your State, in connection with the present and future operations of a steam Navy, I regard as of very great importance, and hence I observe with interest every indication connected with it. Will you be pleased to advise me as to the prospect of completing the Fayetteville and Coalfields Rail Road? The mineral wealth of your State, and particularly of the Deep River country, points to an early establishment of such great Work-Shops as the defences of our Confederacy will demand, and I deeply regret that the common sense of the South, in years gone by, has not established them.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y Navy.

This is another and emphatic indication, that the struggle of those who have spent their time and means in the effort to develop this great interest, is about to be crowned with success. The Legislature of North Carolina cannot now fail to do anything—everything—to complete the opening of this wonderful mine of wealth, this vast store-house of arm; and navy, which "the common sense of the South," looking anywhere else than at home, has not heretofore appreciated—indeed scarcely now begins to appreciate.

The government wants coal for a Steam Navy, and coal and iron for the greatest workshops, here in Fayetteville, that have ever been seen in the South. Individuals too, all over the South, want coal and iron, which can be more conveniently obtained at Deep River than anywhere else in the South. Need we call upon the Legislature to do promptly what may be necessary to infuse the fullest life and vigor into the operations of this vast interest?

Captain Booth, of the Artillery Corps of the Confederate Army, has arrived here and taken command of the Arsenal, and it is understood that his orders are to put up more buildings, with a view to the most extensive operations; and to drive with the utmost possible speed every species of work for furnishing the Army. [See advertisement for Bricks and Lumber.]

Now we shall go ahead indeed, and North Carolina will become one of the richest and most important of the Southern Confederates.

We learn by this morning's mail, that a resolution introduced by Mr. Wright in the Commons, directing the delivery of the $200,000 of bonds appropriated by the Legislature last winter but never issued, passed its third reading in the Commons yesterday by the large vote of 83 to 11. This is handsome, and it is supposed the Senate will also pass it.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The very interesting letter from an occasional correspondent at Raleigh, of the 17th, was doubtless intended to reach us in time for Monday's paper, but did not get here till Tuesday.

We regret to find that there is manifested some bad feeling towards the State Convention. This is no time for little jealousies, or resentments; and we hope there will be both patriotism and good sense enough in the Legislature to put them down whenever manifested. Members of the Legislature cannot forget, that the theory of a Convention is, that it is *the people themselves* who are assembled and who speak. Members who desire to stand well with the people will therefore, we hope, not attempt to snub the people.

For ourselves, we are quite willing that the two bodies shall take it "turn about," for we think the crisis demands that a legislative body of some sort should be frequently, if not long, in session. As the Wilmington Journal very justly says, "it would have been asking too much of the Convention [and we may add, of the Legislature] to have required that body to act in view of future and then unrevealed contingencies." Things will be constantly occurring to call imperatively for legislation. All we ask is, that the two bodies preserve a mutual respect for each other, and not seek for occasions of conflict.

It may be that members of the Legislature are affronted at the apparent inclination of the Convention to dispense with the present session of the Legislature. They should recollect, that the proposition to do so came from the press and people, in different parts of the State, and without respect to old party views. We did not favor the idea, for we felt sure that there would be need of an early meeting of one or the other body.

TAXES.—The Confederate Congress has passed a tax bill which will probably alarm many people. But *it is a necessity.* If we fail to give a part of our substance, even a large part, *the enemy will take it all!* There is no help for it. This war must be sustained. It must be successful; or we are a ruined and dishonored people, individually and collectively, not only liable to, but certain to experience, murder and outrage, and robbery, from the fiends who are invading our land. Let no man therefore grumble or hesitate about taxes. It is a case of life or death—yea even more.

The law was passed unanimously. Congress would gladly have resorted to any other mode of raising a part of its revenue; but after long and patient consideration, no other practicable means could be devised; and so let the people unanimously sanction that which the Congress was forced unanimously to adopt.

We have not room to publish the law, which is very long. It lays a tax of fifty cents on every $100 worth of property in real estate, slaves, merchandize held for sale, (except agricultural products,) bank and other stocks, (except Confederate bonds,) money at interest, cash in hand, cattle, horses and mules, raised for sale, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, and pleasure carriages.

A redeeming feature of the act is, that no person whose aggregate taxable property is of less value than $500, is liable to any of these taxes. Colleges, schools and charitable and religious institutions are also exempt.

The taxes to be paid on the 1st day of May next.

It is supposed that the entire tax will amount to but ten or eleven millions, an amount which it is supposed will not seriously distress the country.

The act provides for Collectors, Assessors, &c.

The act authorizes the issue of a hundred millions in treasury notes, as necessity may require, of denominations not less than $5. Said notes to be receivable in payment of taxes and other public dues.

Since the above was in type we have the following in yesterday's Richmond Dispatch:—

Direct Taxation.—Serious apprehension appears to be felt among many of our soundest thinkers that more or less dissatisfaction will be exhibited among our people when the tax gatherer next goes among them. We anticipate nothing of the kind. It is not for a great people, in an hour of national affliction, (and war is always a national affliction,) to embarrass the development of their resources and their strength by uttering whining murmurs and complaints. War works wonders among the people. It makes the timid firm, the miserly liberal, the most active sinners Christians, and cowards heroes. No sane man in Europe or America entertains the shadow of a doubt about the certainty of our success. When successful, then we will soon be able to construct a Government to conduct which it will cost less money than ever it cost to conduct any Government before under the sun, and our resources for revenue at the same time will be in the same proportion greater than the resources of any other Government in the known world. It must follow, then, as naturally and as certainly as light follows the rising of the sun, that when we shall have established our independence and put into operation the machinery of our institutions long enough to begin to realize the magnificent advantages with which we have been so liberally favored by divine Providence, we must, in the natural course of things, approximate nearer to a complete freedom from taxes than any people ever yet approached. With such brilliant prospects before us, the man who could be guilty of attempting to breed discontent in the land by complaining against the tax laws, must convict himself at one and the same time of a want of patriotism and a want of sense.

CONFISCATION.—Lincoln has issued a Proclamation ordering the confiscation of all goods and chattels, wares and merchandize, and vessels, belonging to citizens of the Confederate States, or going to or from those States. Very well. Let our Congress pass a like act. Let there be abundant retaliation.

CAMP TRIALS.—Our patriotic volunteers are enduring great hardships, generally such as neither the government nor their immediate officers have the power to remedy, but sometimes the result of carelessness, inconsideration, and even brutal indifference of officials—men puffed up with the conceit of a "little brief authority." When we hear of such things we are always reminded of an officer of the war of 1812-15—we may as well name him, Gen. Cotten of Chatham—who was Captain of a company from that county which suffered greatly by sickness at Norfolk. He was uniformly and assiduously kind to his men, especially to the sick, and thereby laid the foundation of a popularity which has stood him in good stead ever since. The men and their wives were his friends; their sons and daughters after them were his friends, and we don't know but we may add their grand-sons and grand-daughters also. So it has been, that while we always admitted the justice of this popularity, we had always to deplore its effects, in the election of a strong Democrat from a strong Whig county, whenever he chose to be a candidate for the Legislature.

Perhaps the relation of these facts may furnish a hint to some officer at present in the service.

But this is a digression. What we set out to remark upon is a complaint of the Wilmington Journal that the tents furnished "by the State" to the eight companies of soldiers stationed at Camp Wyatt, below Wilmington, which cost $16 a-piece, are worthless, no protection from rain, but only fit for sun shades; that the hospital is an old servant house, totally unfit in size or accommodations, that there is no shelter for cooking and eating; that some of the companies have received no pay or assistance from the State, their counties, or elsewhere; and that many of the men are without blankets.

With the Journal, we agree that these things ought not to be so. But it is so elsewhere. At Yorktown, the *best* accommodations for the sick are the tents. These tents, at least so far as the Fayetteville companies are concerned, were furnished *here*, and not by the State, as were the clothing, blankets, and much of the food consumed. With great difficulty, some of our volunteers have procured lumber, paying for it themselves, to make floors to their tents and sheds for cooking and eating under—and we have heard of one mess that paid $80 for its cooking apparatus, procured recently from Richmond. And none of our men had received any pay, other than the $10 of bounty. We think it a moderate estimate to say that this town has spent twenty thousand dollars upon its two companies at Yorktown, to say nothing of contributions to other companies and to the cause.

But what is all this, compared with the immensity of the stake, and in view of the fact, for which we cannot as a community be too thankful to God, that neither in the battle nor by pestilence have we to mourn the loss of any one of our 250 gallant men.

In another article the Journal appears to think that the up-country men suffer most by sickness in the Peninsula. Our information is different. Edgecombe and Halifax have had at least as much, if not more, of sickness, and as many deaths, in proportion to numbers, as any part of the State.

We are glad to hear of continued improvement in the health, or rather decrease of sickness, at Yorktown—a result evidently owing to the complaints made as to certain matters there. If we are not greatly mistaken, some of this improvement is owing to suggestions and remonstrances made during a recent visit to Yorktown by our excellent and eminent townsman, Dr. Benjamin W. Robinson.

The Journal says in conclusion,—

"It is considered good generalship to save men in battle, or at least not to expose them unnecessarily. Is it not equally incumbent upon the commanding officers to be careful of the lives and health of their men when not under fire, since, as all know, the mortalities of campaigns, especially with volunteer troops, are due more to sickness than to battle. A great proportion of the sickness in the lower peninsula is due to exposure to the most deleterious influences of climate—in constant night and day trampoosing in search of a fight, which has not been found since Bethel. We respect the Commanding Officers, but the other officers and men have souls, and lives, and friends, and families."

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR VOLUNTEERS.—We call attention to the notice of Sheriff McNeill, to which we give gratuitous insertion. Sheriff Grady of Harnett has issued a similar handbill, appointing the following committees to receive donations:—

Barbecue—Dr. John McCormick, John Harrington.
Upper Little River—Nathan Douglas, Sr., James M. Turner.
Stewart's Creek—James P. Hodges, H. S. McNeill.
Averasborough—Anson Parker, J. C. Surles.
Grove—Neill S. Stewart, C. C. Barbee.
Neill's Creek—J. A. Johnson, Daniel Cutts.
Buckhorn—William Blalock, Eli Carter.

LADIES' HOSPITAL ASSOCIATIONS.—We had hoped to publish a list of contributions to this noble work in this place. But it is deferred to hear of the reception of articles at Yorktown, we believe.

The Charlotte Society, which started with $500 in cash and a variety of useful articles, acknowledges the further receipt of $114 and clothing, &c. &c.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—The Charlotte Democrat mentions that Wm. Lander, Esq. of Lincolnton, has subscribed $20,000,—$5,000 for himself, $5,000 for V. A. McBee, and $10,000 between four other citizens of Lincoln. Mr. Lander is doing good service in thus getting subscriptions in counties where there are no books opened. Will not some gentlemen do likewise in counties surrounding this? Large sums might be obtained in Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, Sampson, and other counties, if some gentlemen in each of them would see to it.

A North Carolina Regiment came in on Saturday. A gentleman asked them "where they came from?" They said, "North Carolina." He said, "why how many more men are coming from North Carolina?" The reply was, "any number you choose to ask for, sir."

Letter from Richmond to Charleston Courier.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT:

RALEIGH, Aug. 17th, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: A debate is going on in the Senate on the question—has the General Assembly the power to fill the vacancy in the office of Governor, occasioned by the death of Gov. Ellis? The 19th Sec. of the constitution of 1776 confers on the General Assembly, in the event of the death of the Governor, the power to elect a Governor for the rest of the term. The amendment of the constitution in 1835 gives the regular election to the people, but is silent as to the *filling of a vacancy.* The power to fill the vacancy is not abrogated by the action of the Convention of 1835.

If this be not the true construction of the Constitution, then who will exercise the duties of Governor from the 1st Thursday in August next, when the office of Speaker expires, to the 1st day of January following, when the newly elected Governor goes into office?

On motion to refer this question to the committee on constitutional reform, the vote is 17 yeas and 20 nays.

The further question is pending, whether, while the Speaker acts as Governor, his right to preside over the Senate and vote as a Senator, continues? On the one side it is contended, that he is not Governor, but only discharges the duties of Governor, and that if the Speakership ceases, the right to act as Governor would cease. On the other it is contended, that the distinction between being *actual* Governor and having the right to discharge all the duties of the office, is unsubstantial—having no *substance*, and consisting only in *words:* That if he acts as Governor, he must have the salary of Governor, and that he would hold two offices of emolument at once; and that as a member and as Speaker, he would be exercising the Legislative power, while as Governor he would be the chief executive officer of the State, thus blending the executive and legislative powers. The debate and votes of the Senate indicate that the majority are unwilling to go into a discussion of these Constitutional questions, insisting that they are more speculative than practical—and that if, by a true intepretation of the Constitution, we would be left without a Governor after next August, when the Senatorial term of Gov. Clark expires, that the Convention to meet in November will provide for it. But while this discussion was going on in the Senate, a proposition was submitted in the Commons, said to be received in that house with great favor, that the people be called on to vote, at the Congressional election to come off before the meeting of the Convention, whether the Convention be allowed again to assemble or not. While this General Assembly called the Convention in May, refusing to impose any limitation on its powers or duration, it is now insisted that it was guilty of a usurpation of power when it attempted to legislate. Each member seemed to know precisely what powers it was to exercise, and from what ones it was to abstain. It is certainly necessary that harmony exist between the two bodies, but at present there are strong indications of rivalry.

Mr. Bledsoe offered a resolution in the Senate to-day, instructing the committee of Finance to report a bill in conformity with the ad valorem ordinance of the Convention. It was opposed by the Senator from Jackson and the Senator from Caswell, both of them members of the Convention, on the ground that they severally knew that it was the well settled purpose of the Convention, when it shall have completed its labors, to submit all the proposed amendments to the State Constitution to a ratification vote of the people—that it could not now be known, whether the people would ratify or reject the ad valorem amendment—and consequently, that legislation based on this amendment was premature.

It is certainly bad enough that this General Assembly should be called upon to enact new laws, while its acts passed at the Winter and May sessions and the ordinances of the Convention are in the hands of the public printer and the printer to the Convention; but when to ignorance of the *written* law is super-added the obligation to respect the mental reservations of the Convention, as developed by the verbal explanations of two of its members, the condition of a member of this Assembly is grievous. Mr. Gaither made an able reply, the substance of which you will doubtless see in the papers.

The debate was suspended and the resolution made the order of the day for next Wednesday, in order in the mean time, to suspend the operation of the ordinance of the Convention, disbanding, in certain contingencies, the twelve months' volunteers, on the 20th of this month, which passed its several readings unanimously in the Senate; and to consider other matters requiring immediate action, relating to the military.

I do not think that the motion that the General Assembly proceed to elect a Governor for the unexpired term of Gov. Ellis, agreeably to the provision contained in the last line of the 19th sec. of the Constitution of 1776, contained in brackets and printed in italics in the Revised Code, springs from any desire to supplant Gov. Clark. Everybody knows that some one would be elected from the secession wing of the democratic party. I doubt whether any one of that party could be elected who would be more acceptable to the State at large than Gov. Clark. Everybody concedes that he is patriotic and honest and capable. The only fear is that his want of self-confidence may make him yield himself to the guidance of others less wise and less patriotic. Under all the circumstances many of the late minority—perhaps all of them—would vote for him.

It is probable more than usual harmony will prevail this session.

The Standard contains Fridays's and Saturday's proceedings, and a brief notice of Monday's, from which we condense as follows:

In the Senate, the Speaker [Mr. Clark still presiding] announced Messrs. Humphrey, Dowd, Stowe, Gaither and Winstead as the committee on re-districting the State.

In the debate on the ad valorem Ordinance, Mr. Brown contended that the Ordinances of the Convention were not yet in force, and would not be till ratified by the people. Mr. Gaither asked if the Ordinance of Secession was not binding? Mr. Brown said it was: there was a wide difference between them: the one was a particular duty assigned by the people, the other an amendment upon which the people had not instructed them. Mr. Barringer asked if the Jewish disability ordinance was in force? And Mr. Brown replied that *it is not!* for the Convention has not adjourned *sine die*, and its action was still incomplete. [With all due respect, we deny that the people instructed the Convention to do anything. They gave it power to act upon the Secession question, but without instructing it to act *pro* or *con.* And it had quite as much right to pass one Ordinance as another. What shifts men will resort to, to defeat measures to which, as partizans, they are opposed.] Mr. Bledsoe said that the Convention had adopted the ad valorem ordinance with a view to the immediate action of this body, and unless it did so act, it would be three years before the tax on slaves could be made operative. Mr. Brown said that under the old Constitution slaves might be taxed as high as could be desired. Mr. Bledsoe admitted this, but he was opposed to that mode, because it could not be done without laying a high poll tax on poor white men also. The treasury is empty, and the tax on slaves is needed to replenish it.

Many bills have been introduced, chiefly relating to military matters, by Messrs. Barringer, Turner, Lane, Hall, and others.

In the Commons, Col. Edward Cantwell having resigned the Clerkship, Jas. H. Moore of High Point was elected.

21 additional members appeared in their seats on Friday.

The Speaker announced as the House branch of the committee to re-district the State: Messrs. Hill, Merrimon, Bridgers, Mendenhall, Fleming, Yeates and Person.

Resolutions were adopted, to inquire relative to the vacancy in the office of Governor: to inquire why the Laws and Journals have not been printed; and into the quantity of arms on hand, &c.

Messrs. Meares and Hill each introduced a bill to repeal an Ordinance of the Convention! [what ordinances is not stated—nor where the Legislature derived such a power.]

A Report from Treasurer Courts was received, uging an increase of the public taxes 25 per cent.

Propositions to increase the pay of soldiers, and to exempt them forever from poll taxes.

The proposition to take the sense of the people on the propriety of abolishing the State Convention, produced a long debate, at first jocular, but then most serious and excited. It was supported by Messrs. Foy, Clarke of Craven, Rogers, Waters, and Hill of Caswell, and very earnestly and ably opposed by Messrs. Merrimon, Meares, Fleming, Bridgers, Mebane, Ferebee, and Batchelor.

On Monday the most important action was the suspension of that part of the ordinance of the Convention which disbanded the surplus volunteers on the 20th instant, which might not be accepted by President Davis, and the continuance of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster and Commissary departments till otherwise ordered by the Legislature. Both orders were passed by both Houses and enrolled. Any number of military and stay-law or provisionary bills for relief are before the General Assembly.

STATE FINANCES.—We are indebted to C. G. Wright, Esq. for a pamphlet copy of Treasurer Courts's Special Report to the present session of the Legislature. We copy the following paragraphs:

"Just as the Bank of the Republic in New York was about transmitting by Adams' Express, to Raleigh, a package of our coupons, which had been taken up and cancelled by said Bank, all communication between the North and the South was suddenly cut off. We had no money in that Bank at the time, and have none there now, as shown by the accounts and their letters to me.

"It will be seen that our expenditures for the war have already been very heavy, but I am happy to say that all drafts for the support of it have been promptly met at this office. I respectfully submit that the present revenue law be so amended as to increase the revenue next year at least twenty-five per cent., and in addition to the authority now existing to issue small treasury notes after the 1st March next, I recommend that authority be given, with proper restrictions, to issue treasury notes to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars in sums of $5, $10 and $50. The Legislature may perhaps deem it proper to delay the issuing of these until the expiration of the present Provisional Government of the Confederate States in Feb'y next."

The receipts for the Public Fund since October 1860 have been $2,611,533 81, consisting of sales of coupon bonds for subscription to W. C. & R. road, Western N. C. road, Coalfields road, Insane Asylum, $823,408; loans $1,685,889 54; taxes $65,765 27; and various other small items, (among which are, $1 in an anonymous letter, and $200 in another.)

The expenditures consist of Judiciary $112,953 52; interest on debt, $336,989 56; W. C. & R. road $600,000; Western N. C. road $82,063; Coalfields road $100,000; Military appropriations $1,458,620 48; General Assembly $67,596 40; State Convention $17,877 14. And various smaller items too tedious to enumerate.

There is a balance in the treasury of the State Fund, of $232,855 23.

CAMP LIFE AT YORKTOWN.

YORKTOWN, August 10, 1861.

The conclusion of my last letter left a party of a half dozen old gentlemen, your correspondent among the number, enjoying their after breakfast segars in the encampment of the Louisiana Cadets. Immediately around us we discover the remnants of a corn field, the ground solid with the many trampings of the soldiers, upon which are planted hundreds of tents which stretch far away on either hand, covering acres of what was once somebody's farm. These are arranged in military order, with miniature streets, avenues and private residences, duly marked in charcoal in a style which at once indicate the peculiar characteristics of the occupants and the various localities from which they come. Here is the Colonel's marquee—large, airy, comfortable—with its portable cot, writing desk, looking glass, camp chest and the other conveniences of the field officers. Here the Commissary's tent, piled with boxes, trunks and packages; the Surgeon's department—one portion bristling with rows of uninviting bottles, suggestive of sick beds, graveyards and tomb-stones—the other occupied by two cots for the principal and his assistant; then comes the captains' and lieuteaants' tents, and then follows the rows of tents belonging to the privates, each fitted with such luxurious additions to the meagre belongings of a camp as the wealth or taste of the several occupants may suggest. With the exception of the hospital tent, where a number of poor fellows are confined with fever, most of these are deserted, the main portion of the army having advanced towards Newport News and Hampton. The North Carolina Regiment, which distinguished itself at the battle of Bethel, is the only exception. Since their exploit they have been permitted, while others were marching and countermarching through mud, and sand, and sun, twenty, thirty, and forty miles a day, to remain comfortably at home and enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* of rest and retirement. I know of no other cause for this exception in their favor, except that Col. Hill has some authority at this post, and gives his orders accordingly.

We copy so much of a long letter to the Charleston Courier, partly because of its sketch of the encampment at Yorktown, but mainly to repel the imputation of exemption of the First N. C. Regiment from labor, &c., on the pretence of favoritism by Col. Hill. In the first place, we presume no one who knows any thing of Yorktown will pretend, that any regiment except that First N. C. Regiment on the day of the battle of Bethel, has ever marched 25 miles a day, much less 30 and 40. In the next place, the First N. C. Regiment has *not* enjoyed rest and retirement since the battle of Bethel. They underwent one continued round of drilling, ditching and embanking, until nearly half of them were upon the sick list, including their two highest and many of their other officers. But for this deplorable result of over-work and neglect of sanitary regulations for which the men were allowed no time and others appear to have been regardless of, this regiment too would have been down towards Newport News and Hampton, marching and counter-marching with Magruder, though not 30 or 40 miles a day.

Taking it all in all, considering the vast amount of work done mainly by Col. Hill's Regiment, which the eyes of this Courier writer must have rested upon at every turn, there never was a more glaring misstatement than the two closing sentences which we have quoted above. At the very time of his writing, the guard duty of the First Regiment was excessively severe, owing to the absence of so many, and the sickness of a large proportion of those who remained.

By the way, speaking of the 1st N. C. Regiment, we cannot withhold an incident showing that Gen. Magruder's opinion of it is somewhat different from that of this cigar-smoking South Carolinian. Some of those who have returned with Gen. Magruder from his perambulations in search of the enemy, report, so we hear, that there was a good deal of bad behavior down there, too much like the plundering propensities of the yankees: that Magruder hauled them up and made them a speech in which he pitched into them quite savagely. He told them that he had been down there with other troops on another occasion—the North Carolina First Regiment He had no such trouble with them. Their conduct was that of gentlemen; and they had proved their courage. Better behaved or braver men he had never seen.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Arrests are now made of individuals for uttering opinions hostile to the Government. Several persons have hurried from the city for fear of arrest.

Newspapers Presented.—The Grand Jury of the U. S. Court have presented the Journal of Commerce, Daily News, Day Book, Freeman's Journal and Brooklyn Eagle, for expressing sympathy with the Confederates.

A New York Catholic priest has been taken to a police station by a party of Dutchmen, who declared that he was a Secessionist priest. He was confined in jail.

Thos. S. Serrill, of New Orleans, was arrested on his arrival in the Persia from Liverpool. He had with him £45,000 sterling in Bank of England notes, the proceeds of a loan for the Confederate States. Mr. Serrill is a New Orleans man, of 50 years of age and very wealthy. A number of letters and important papers were found in his possession.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Sales of cotton today, 1,200 bales, at 18¼ cents for middlings.

FIENDISH MALIGNITY.—One of the most melancholy signs of the times is the malignity with which certain non-combatant North Carolinians are pursuing their old opponents by means of foul slanders. If any one could but induce these stay-at-home patriots, who fatten on office and the spoils, to go to the war as soldiers, we might be spared the concoction and circulation of such stories against those who *are* exposing their lives upon the battle-field.

One of these slandered men is Lieut. Col. Leach, of the 11th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, who committed the unpardonable sin of being elected to Congress over Scales. Having heard "*from Raleigh* and various places in the State," that he was charged with having behaved ungallantly and fled from the field at Manassas, been arrested and tried for cowardice, &c., he promptly meets the charge, not only by pronouncing the "slanderers liars, cowards, and scoundrels," but by a certificate signed by 45 of the commissioned officers of the regiment, (the other three being absent,) who testify that "the story is wholly, out-and-out, a fabrication." That, on the contrary, Lt. Col. Leach, on both days, the 18th and 21st, "bore himself bravely and gallantly, often exposing himself to the cannonading and shelling of the enemy, by riding up and down the entrenchments and speaking words of cheer and encouragement to the brave soldiers. After the firing had ceased in the centre, where our regiment was posted, at a late hour in the evening, when the first news reached us that the enemy were repulsed on the left, he galloped off in that direction, with officers, as we have learned, from other regiments; and after we were ordered to pursue the enemy on the right wing, he overtook and joined us at the edge of the old field, one mile and a half from Mitchell's Ford, where we were stationed. And it is utterly false that he was arrested for want of bravery. We likewise take pleasure in stating that Lt. Col. Leach has discharged his duty as a gallant officer, and is generally beloved by the Regiment."

Col. Leach says it was "at least one hour after the last gun had been fired at his regiment," and when the glorious news reached them of the victory, that he with many officers of other regiments, galloped off to where the main battle had been fought, a distance of from 3 to 5 miles; that he soon returned and joined his regiment in the pursuit.

Another case of like slander is exposed by Dr. Rufus K. Speed, a member of the State Convention from Pasquotank, who has been charged, though not by name in the papers, with visiting Camp Carolina, near Norfolk, and "uttering sentiments hostile to the South and friendly to the rump government of Lincoln, &c." In reply, Dr. Speed says, "I state *emphatically, distinctly,* and UNEQUIVOCALLY, that the whole charge is *false* and *unfounded* from *beginning* to *end.*"

LATEST WAR NEWS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 21.

The Great Victory in Missouri.—The Secretary of War on yesterday received the following dispatch from Gen. McCulloch relative to the grand victory of the Confederate forces under him over the Hessians:

SPRINGFIELD, MO.,
(Via Little Rock, Ark.,) Aug. 13, 1861.

Hon. L. P. Walker: The battle of Oak Hill has been fought, and we have gained a great victory over the enemy, commanded by Gen. S. Lyon. The battle was fought ten miles from Springfield. The enemy were nine or ten thousand strong; our force was about the same. The battle lasted six and one-half hours. The enemy were repulsed and driven from the field with loss of six pieces of artillery, several hundred stands of small arms, eight hundred killed, one thousand wounded, and three hundred prisoners. Gen. Lyon was killed, and many of their prominent officers. Our loss was two hundred and sixty-five killed, eight hundred wounded, and thirty missing. We have possession of Springfield, and the enemy are in full retreat towards Rolla.

BENJ. MCCULLOCH, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

From the Wilmington Journal's Telegraphic Dispatches

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 20.—Congress to-day confirmed P. O. Hebert of Georgia, as Brigadier General: John A. Jones of Ga., and Hugh McLeod, of Texas, as Majors; and Charles Stringfellow, of Va., as Assistant Adj't Gen. with the rank of Captain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Russell's letter to the London Times, in regard to the battle of Manassas, says that the repulse of the Federal troops, decided as it was, might have had no serious effect but for the disgraceful conduct of the troops. The retreat ended in a cowardly rout, and a miserable, causeless panic. Such scandalous conduct on the part of soldiers I considered impossible. I have never, even among camp followers, seen the like. The North must put her best men in battle, or she will inevitably fail before the energy and superior fighting power of her antagonist.

Louis DeBebian, a French citizen, but a resident of Wilmington, N. C. has been arrested and sent to Fort LaFayette.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Pierce Butler has been arrested here by Secretary Cameron's orders, and taken to Fort Hamilton.

The Sumter captured the Barque Maxwell on 27th ult.

The Jeffersonian office at West Chester has been gutted.

EASTON, PENN., Aug. 19.—The Sentinel office is being gutted. The Sentinel advocated a peace or compromise measures.

Col. Philip Johnson, member elect to Congress from this district, has been burned in effigy.

The riot is still progressing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Commander Hickley, of the British ship Gladiator, informs Com Stringham that half a dozen North Carolina ports are not blockaded.

James S. Wadsworth, being entreated by Gen. Scott, accepts a Brigadier Generalship

All naval vessels abroad have been ordered home.

The Potomac flotilla is being largely reinforced, the fleet lying out of range of the batteries, but commands the river from Acquia Creek to Potomac Creek.

Mayor Berrett refuses to take the oath of allegiance.

An exchange of prisoners has been considered, but no decision come to. Lincoln is opposed to any recognition.

The London Times says that only a victory which whips Manassas, can save Lincoln from ultimate impeachment for having begun the war.

The Post says that if England drifts into the quarrel the fault will be with Lincoln, who attempts a blockade which he cannot render complete.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 20th.—A great number of persons are leaving here for the Southern army.

Thirty-five hundred Federalists are here.

Ambrose L. Kimball, editor of the Sussex Democrat, has been forcibly taken from his house, tarred and feathered, and rode on a rail. After suffering for a long time, Kimball, on his knees, took the following oath: "I am sorry that I have published what I have, and promise that I will never again publish articles against the North, or in favor of secession—so help me God."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—At Commerce, between St. Louis and Cairo, the Steamer Hannibal had been sunk by Pillow's guns, and four hundred prisoners taken. The news came via Paducah, whence the boat runs daily to Cairo. Commerce is 20 miles above Cairo.

MOBILE, Aug. 21, 1861.—The following appears in the Madison (Indiana) Courier of the 16th inst:

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14th, 1861.

Gov. Morgan and Gen. Grant, at Ironton, were attacked last night by Gen. Hardee.

The railroad at Flat River Bridge is in possession of the Confederates. J. C. FREMONT,
Major General in Command.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary Cameron "urgently requests" the Governors of New York and seven other States to forward to Washington all regiments, leaving clothing &c. to follow them And the response is, that 79 "skeleton regiments" will go forward from New York and Pennsylvania, numbering probably 25,000 men. [So it seems the regiments can't be filled.]

Ex-Minister Faulkner is to be taken to Fort Hamilton.

The Navy Department has advices that Com. Porter is in irons for secession sympathy.

Gen. Wool has assumed command at Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Wool.—Wool is said to be an older man than Scott—between 75

THE CONFEDERATE TAX LAW.

We cannot well spare room for the act entire, but by omitting all that part providing for the issue of Treasury Notes, we present below all that relates to taxes. It will be well for every person to preserve the paper, for it will be in demand frequently hereafter:—

An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a War Tax for their redemption.

[Sections 1, 2 and 3, provide for the issue, from time to time, as needed, of $100,000,000 in Treasury Notes, redeemable six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace. Denominations not less than $5. Receivable in payment of all public dues except the export duty on cotton. And to fund said notes, and for other purposes, the issue of bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest is authorized.]

SEC. 4. That for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty cents upon each one hundred dollars in value of the following property in the Confederate States, namely: Real estate of all kinds; slaves; merchandise; bank stocks; railroad and other corporation stocks; money at interest, or invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes, and other securities for money, except the bonds of the Confederate States of America, and cash on hand, or on deposit in bank or elsewhere; cattle, horses and mules; gold watches, gold and silver plate; pianos and pleasure carriages: *Provided*, however, that when the taxable property, herein above enumerated, of any head of a family is of value less than five hundred dollars, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation under this act: and *provided further*, that the property of colleges and schools, and of charitable or religious corporations or associations actually used for the purpose for which such colleges, schools, corporations, or associations were created, shall be exempt from taxation under this act; and *provided further*, that all public lands and all property owned by a State for public purposes be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of ascertaining all property included in the above classes and the value thereof, and the person chargeable with the tax, each State shall constitute a tax division, over which shall be appointed one chief collector, who shall be charged with the duty of dividing the State into a convenient number of collection districts, subject to the revisal of the Secretary of the Treasury. The said collector shall be appointed by the President, and shall hold his office for one year, and receive a salary of two thousand dollars. He shall give bond with securities to discharge the duties of his office in such amount as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall take oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and to support and defend the Constitution. The said chief collector shall, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a tax collector for each collection district, whose duty it shall be to cause an assessment to be made, on or before the first day of November next, of all the taxable property in his district, included in each of the above mentioned classes of property and the persons then owning or in possession thereof; and in order thereto, the said tax collector may appoint assessors, who shall proceed through every part of their respective districts, and, after public notice, shall require all persons owning, possessing, or having the care and management of any property liable to the tax aforesaid, to deliver written lists of the same, which shall be made in such manner as may be required by the chief collector, and as far as practicable, conformable to those which may be required for the same purpose under the authority of the respective States; and the said assessors are authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises for the purposes required by this act.

SEC 6. If any person shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, and shall not consent to disclose the particulars of taxable property owned or possessed by him, or under his care or management, then it shall be the duty of the officer to make the list, which being distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall deliver or disclose to any collector or assessor appointed in pursuance of this Act, and requiring a list, as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person, so offending, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall fail to deliver to the collector or assessor a list of his taxable property at the time prescribed by him, shall be liable to a double tax upon all his taxable property, the same to be assessed by the collector or assessor, and to be collected in the same manner and by the same process as is herein provided as to the single tax.

SEC. 9. The lists shall be made in reference to the value and situation of the property on the first day of October next, and shall be made out, completed and delivered into the hands of each of the tax collectors on the first day of December next; and upon the receipt thereof, each tax collector may, for twenty-one days next ensuing the said first December, hear and determine all appeals from the said assessments, as well as applications for the reduction of a double tax, when such tax may have been incurred, to a single tax; which determination shall be final.

SEC. 10. The several tax collectors shall, on or before the first day of February ensuing, furnish to the chief collector of the State in which his district is situated, a correct and accurate list of all the assessments made upon each person in his district, and of the amount of tax to be paid by such person, specifying each object of taxation; and the said chief collector shall collate the same in proper form and forward the collated lists to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. The said several collectors shall, on the first day of May next, proceed to collect from every person liable for the said tax the amounts severally due and owing, and he shall previously give notice for twenty days in one newspaper, if any be published in his district, and by notifications in at least four public places in each township, ward or precinct within his district, of the time and place at which he will receive the said tax; and on failure to pay the same, it shall be the duty of the collector, within twenty days after the first day of May aforesaid, by himself or his deputies, to collect the said tax by distress and sale of the goods, chattels or effects of the persons delinquent. And in case of such distress it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects, or at his or her dwelling, with a note of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be publicly advertised or posted up at two public places nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or at the court-house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant, which notice shall specify the articles distrained and the time and place proposed for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for the sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distress: *Provided*, That in any case of distress for the payment of the taxes aforesaid, the goods, chattels or effects so distrained shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if, prior to the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expense of removing and keeping the goods, chattels or effects so distrained, as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the State wherein the distress shall have been made; but in case of nonpayment or tender as aforesaid, the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the use of the Confederate States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distress and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels or effects shall have been distrained: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful to make distress of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, beast of the plough, and farming utensils necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or such household furniture or apparel as may be necessary for a family.

SEC. 12. That if the tax assessed on any real estate shall remain unpaid on the first day of June next, the tax collector of the district wherein the same is situated, shall, on the first Monday of July thereafter, proceed to sell the same, or a sufficiency thereof, at public auction, to the highest bidder, to pay said taxes, together with twenty per centum on the amount of said taxes, and costs of sale; said sale to be at the court-house door of the county, or parish, wherein said real estate is situated, and, if there shall be more than one county or parish in a district, the said tax collector is authorized to appoint deputies to make such sales in his name, as he cannot attend to himself; and, for all lands so sold by said deputies, the deeds, as hereinafter provided for, shall be executed by said collector, and such sales so made shall be valid, whether the real estate so sold shall be assessed in the name of the true owner or not. But in all cases where the property shall not be divisible so as to enable the collector by a sale of part thereof to raise the whole amount of the tax, with all costs, charges and commissions, the whole of such property shall be sold, and the surplus of the proceeds of the sale, after satisfying the tax, costs, charges and commissions, shall be paid to the owner of the property or his legal representatives, or, if he or they cannot be found, or refuse to receive the same, then such surplus shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Confederate States, to be there held for the use of the owner or his legal representatives, until he or they shall make application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, upon such application, shall, by warrant on the Treasury, cause the same to be paid to the applicant. And if the property offered for sale as aforesaid, cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said additional twenty per centum thereto, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the Confederate States for the amount aforesaid: *Provided*, That the owner or superintendent of the property aforesaid, before the same shall have been actually sold, shall be allowed to pay the amount of the tax thereon, with an addition of ten per centum on the same; on the payment of which the sale of the said property shall not take place: *Provided*, also, that the owners, their heirs, executors or administrators, or any person on their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem any lands and other real property sold as aforesaid, within two years from the time of sale, upon payment to the collector for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assignees, of the amount paid by such purchaser, with interest for the same at the rate of twenty per centum per annum, and no deed shall be given in pursuance of such sale until the time of redemption shall have expired: *Provided*, further, that when the owner of any land or other real property sold for taxes under the provisions of this act shall be in the military service of the Confederate States, before and at the time said sale shall have been made, the said owner shall have the privilege of redeeming the said property at any time within two years after the close of his term of service. And the collector shall render a distinct account of the charges incurred in offering and advertising for sale such property, and shall pay into the treasury the surplus, if any there be, of the aforesaid addition of twenty per centum or ten per centum, as the case may be, after defraying the charges. And in every case of the sale of real estate, which shall be made under the authority of this act for the assessment and collecting of direct taxes by the collectors or marshals, respectively, or their lawful deputies, respectively, or by any other person or persons, the deeds for the estate so sold shall be prepared, made, executed and proved or acknowledged at the time and times prescribed in this act by the collectors respectively, within whose collection district such real estate shall be situated, or, in case of their death or removal from office, by their successors, on payment of the purchase money, or producing a receipt therefor, if already paid, in such form of law as shall be authorized and required by the laws of the Confederate States, or by the law of the State in which such real estate lies, for making, executing, proving and acknowledging deeds of bargain and sale or other conveyances for the transfer and conveyance of real estate, and for every deed so prepared, made, executed, proved and acknowledged, the purchaser or grantee shall pay to the collector the sum of five dollars for the use of the collector, marshal or other person effecting the sale of the real estate thereby conveyed. The commissions hereinafter allowed to each collector shall be in full satisfaction of all services rendered by them. The assessors appointed under them shall be entitled to three dollars for every day employed in making lists and assessments under this act, the number of days being certified by the collector and approved by the chief collector of the State, and also five dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the lists as completed by him and delivered to the collector: *Provided*, That when the owner of any real estate is unknown, or is a non-resident of the State or tax district wherein the same is situated, and has no agent resident in said district, the assessor shall himself make out a list of such real estate for assessment.

[SECS. 13, 14, 15 and 16 provide for keeping separate accounts at the Treasury of each subject of taxation, collectors to give bond &c., to sign duplicate receipts, &c.]

SEC. 17. The taxes assessed on each person shall be a statutory lien for one year upon all the property of that person in preference to any other lien; the said lien to take date from the first day of October, to which the valuation has relation, and the lands and other property of any collector shall be bound by statutory lien for five years for all moneys received by him for taxes; the date of such lien to commence from the time of his receiving the money.

SEC. 18. The compensation of the tax collectors shall be five per cent. on the first ten thousand dollars received, and two and a half per cent. on all sums beyond that amount, until the compensation shall reach $800, beyond which no farther compensation shall be paid.

[SEC. 19 authorizes the Secretary to frame instructions to collectors &c.]

SEC. 20. Corporations are intended to be embraced under the word "person" used in this act; and whenever the capital stock of any corporation is returned by the corporation itself and the tax paid, the stock in the hands of individuals shall be exempt from tax; and also all the real estate owned by the corporation and used for carrying on its business, and the capital stock of all corporations shall be returned, and the tax paid by the corporations themselves, and not by the individual stockholders. The term "merchandise" is designed to embrace all goods, wares and merchandize held for sale, except the agricultural products of the country. "Money at interest" is intended to include the principal sum of all money belonging to any person other than a bank, upon which interest is paid or to be paid by the debtor, as the same stands on the first day of October. The term "cattle, horses and mules" is intended to include all such animals as are raised for sale, and not such as are raised merely for food and work on the plantation or farm where they are held. The term "real estate" is intended to include all lands and estates therein and all interests growing thereout, including ferries, bridges, mines and the like, and in all cases the actual marketable value of the property is to be assessed.

[The remainder of the act provides penalties for counterfeiting the Treasury notes and bonds except the following:—

SEC. 24. If any State shall, on or before the first day of April next, pay in the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, or in specie, the taxes assessed against the citizens of such State, less ten per centum thereon, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the same to the several tax collectors of such State, and, thereupon their authority and duty under this act shall cease.

GEN. LYON.

The Northern papers have full accounts of the great battle in Missouri. The most particular one we have seen (from the N. Y. Herald's Reporter,) says, "whether the result is a victory, a defeat, or a drawn battle, I leave for the reader to decide." He gives the following particulars as to Gen. Lyon:—

For two or three days before the battle, General Lyon changed much in appearance. Since it became apparent to him that he must abandon the Southwest or have his army cut to pieces, he had lost much of his former energy and decision. To one of his staff he remarked, the evening before the battle, "I am a man believing in presentiments, and ever since this night surprise was planned, I have had a feeling, I cannot get rid of, that *it would result disastrously*. Through the refusal of Government properly to reinforce me I am obliged to abandon the country. If I leave it without engaging the enemy the public will call me a coward. If I engage him I may be defeated and my command cut to pieces. I am too weak to hold Springfield, and yet the people will demand that I bring about a battle with the very enemy I cannot keep a town against. How can this result otherwise than against us?"

On the way to the field I frequently rode near him. He seemed like one bewildered, and often when addressed failed to give any recognition, and seemed totally unaware that he was spoken to. On the battle field he gave his orders promptly, and seemed solicitous for the welfare of his men, but utterly regardless of his own safety. While he was standing where bullets flew thickest, just after his favorite horse was shot from under him, some of his officers interposed and begged that he would retire from the spot and seek one less exposed. Scarcely raising his eyes from the enemy, he said: "It is well enough that I stand here. I am satisfied."

While the line was forming for the charge against the rebels in which he lost his life, General Lyon turned to Major Sturgis, who stood near him, and remarked: "I fear that the day is lost; if Colonel Seigel had been successful he would have joined us before this. I think I will lead this charge."

He had been wounded in the leg in an early part of the engagement—a flesh wound merely—from which the blood flowed profusely. Major Sturgis during the conversation noticed blood on General Lyon's hat, and at first supposed that he had been touching it with his hand, which was wet with blood from his leg. A moment after, perceiving that it was fresh, he removed the General's hat and asked the cause of its appearance. "It is nothing, Major, nothing but a wound in the head," said General Lyon, turning away and mounting his horse. Without taking the hat held out to him by Major Sturgis, he addressed the Iowians he was to command with—"*Forward men! I will lead you!*"

Two minutes afterwards he lay dead on the field, killed by a rifle ball through the breast, just above the heart. In death his features wore the same troubled and puzzled expression that had been fixed upon them for the past week. His body was brought to town in the afternoon, and will be forwarded to his friends in Connecticut for interment.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Gen. Price's official report of the number of Missourians engaged in the recent battle says there were 5,000, of which 156 were killed and 517 wounded.

Alarm for St. Louis.—The Governors of Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, have been ordered by Gen. Fremont to send all the troops they can raise to St. Louis as soon as possible.

ROLLA, MISSOURI, Aug. 20.—The town of Commerce, Missouri, about forty miles above Cairo, which was taken possession of on Sunday by the Confederates, who planted a battery there, was retaken last night by a force of 500 United States troops sent down the Cape Girardeau, by order of Gen. Fremont. The Confederates made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 infantry, and the same number of cavalry.

JEFFERSON, MO., Aug. 19.—While Col. Staples, of the Fifth Missouri Reserve Corps, and Col. Worthington's Fifth Iowa, were coming down the river on the Government steamer, they were frequently fired upon with cannon and small arms by the Secessionists from the banks, killing one and wounding seven or eight of the troops.

There is great excitement among the people along the river in consequence of the greatly exaggerated accounts of the battle near Springfield, which is represented as a great victory for the Confederates.

Movements in Missouri.—The telegram from Gen. Fremont to the Governor of Indiana is a favorable indication. Hardee had attacked the enemy at Ironton; and, though the result is not stated, the inference is that he has not been unsuccessful.

Perhaps we should not be far wrong in concluding, from the terms of Fremont's telegram, that his force had been routed, and that the Confederates were in full and dangerous advance upon St. Louis. But we prefer awaiting the intelligence and content ourselves for the present with indulging the belief that both Hardee and McCulloch are proceeding prosperously in the great State of Missouri.—*Richmond Whig.*

From New Mexico—Fort Fillmore and Five Hundred Federals Taken.—SANTA FE, Aug. 8.—Major Lynd, and 500 Federals under his command, surrendered to the Texans, 3,000 strong. Major Lynd abandoned Fort Fillmore on the 26th ultimo. The commanding officers had Fort Union entrenched.

Col. Loring, formerly of the United States army, is commanding the Texan Rangers.

Our latest Northern papers have the following dispatch, confirmatory of the above:

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—The extra Houston (Texas) Telegraph, of the 10th, reports that a fight took place on the 25th ultimo, between Col. Baylou's command and the Federal troops, at Fort Fillmore, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with 30 killed and wounded. Two lieutenants were killed. The Southerners escaped unhurt.

The Federals are represented to have fled, and were pursued, and the whole command taken prisoners, 500 in number.

Another Prize.—The Santa Clara, another of the Jeff. Davis prizes, has been safely carried into a Southern port. She is described as a fine looking hermaphrodite brig, loaded with sugar and molasses—cargo valued at $65,000. She was, at the time of her capture, on her way to New York.—*Savannah News.*

Seizure of Goods in Maryland.—About $5,000 worth of contraband goods—quinine, chloroform, military equipments, &c., all labelled "glass," were seized last Friday by the pickets of the companies of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, which are stationed at Annapolis Junction.

A Row in Connecticut.—A peace meeting was held at Saybrook, Conn., on the 16th instant, which ended in a serious row, during which Judge Colyer of Hartford was badly cut on the check, and other parties injured. After the row was over Capt. Hawley made a Union speech. The disturbance originated between Union men and Secessionists, about the raising of the American flag.

Transported.—Gen. McDowell has issued an order sentencing 60 non-commissioned officers and privates, of the 2d Maine volunteers, *without trial*, but with Scott's approbation, "to be sent to the Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico, there to perform such fatigue service as the officers commanding may assign them, until they shall, by their future conduct, show themselves worthy to bear arms." This is one of the signs of progress to military despotism. Their offence was, that they formally and positively, in the presence of the regiment, refused to do any further duty whatever, alleging that they were not legally in service of the U. States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The 21st New York Regiment having mutinied, 40 have been arrested and will be sent to Tortugas.

Intelligence has been received of an actual intervention in Mexican affairs by England, France and Spain. It is also stated that it is the intention of those powers to embrace the recognition, in some shape, of the Southern Confederacy, if assurances can be had that the South will not attempt conquests in that direction.

The correspondent of the Commercial says that the feeling among our military men about Washington is bitter and intense against Russell, the correspondent of the London Times.

The Mutiny.—Washington papers say that about 40 of the leaders of the mutiny in the Highland Regiment, (N. Y.) are still in irons, to be tried. A General Order says they have disgraced the regiment and the service, and given rise to suspicion of the most abject cowardice. The colors of the regiment were taken from them, and a list of the leaders sent to the Governor of New York, to be placed in the archives of the State. A Washington letter says,—

The revolts in the 79th New York, Maine 2d, and one of the Connecticut regiments, are not more serious than those which have taken place in six or seven other regiments. So determined is the spirit of insubordination that the presence of strong bodies of regular cavalry and artillery was necessary to arrest it; and a number of the men had to be put in irons and separated from their fellows.

The officers, too, are fully as dissatisfied as the men. Not less than forty-two of them resigned lately in a single day, and the number of commissions thrown up since the battle of Bull Run is said to be about one hundred and eighty. All these are of the three years' volunteers.

But it is not only amongst the volunteer officers that the spirit of discontent has displayed itself. The appointment of Gen. McClellan, although it is acquiesced in, is felt by the whole of the regular army as founded upon a principle grossly unjust and derogatory to them. If every officer who loses a battle is to be superseded, it will soon be impossible to find men willing to accept responsible commands. It is believed that both General Scott and General McDowell feel very keenly the rebuke which is implied in placing over them a young officer who never led a squadron in the field, and who is so much their junior in years and service.

Exchange of Prisoners.—A Washington correspondent writes:

The President received to-day five different petitions signed by the Bull Run prisoners at Richmond, praying that some measures might be taken for their release or exchange. One of them was signed exclusively by the married men and heads of families, amounting to four hundred and thirteen. It begged that they might be exchanged, in order that they might return home to provide for their families, who, they alleged, were suffering. Another was from the three months' volunteers, whose time has expired. The President read them all, and then passed them to Mr. Blair, who filed them carefully away.

Federal Deserters.—A New York correspondent writes the Baltimore Sun:

On Friday night last the Captain of the steamer Boston, of the Philadelphia and New York line (outside route,) was surprised by an unusual accession of passengers, many of whom were without money. For the most part they were dressed in citizens' clothes, while some wore parts of uniforms, but not enough to identify them with any regiment. The men represented that they belonged to three months' regiments, whose term of service had expired. They numbered about two hundred, and reached here Saturday morning. It now appears that these men were nearly all deserters from the 79th regiment. They contrived to escape from the lines under cover of night, and taking the cars for Baltimore at a way station, came to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer to New York.

The New York Herald says a private of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment made his appearance in Washington on last Monday. He had been wandering in the woods ever since the battle at Bull Run. He was nearly starved, and was hardly able to go along.

The Baltimore papers of Wednesday say the train from Washington city on the previous day brought several hundred discharged soldiers returning to their homes in the North.

Western Virginia.—Rosencranz, the Federal general, is evidently alarmed. He has made an urgent call for additional troops, upon the Governors of the Western States, and has also sent to Cincinnati for two regiments of the Home Guards to serve sixty days. It is reported that the Home Guard refuse to go. Gen. Lee is in that quarter with a large army.

Capture by Gen. Lee.—The Baltimore Exchange of Monday, has the following item:

Information has been received to the effect that a detachment of Gen. Lee's command seized a train of twenty-four wagons, loaded with provisions for General Rosencrantz's army.

Suppression of Newspapers in the North.—The suppression of newspapers by mob violence continues in the North. Destruction is visited upon every paper that dares to raise its voice against the Washington government.

Major McKinstry, the Provost Marshal of St. Louis, has added to the aggressions of the despot's will, the suppression of the Morning Herald. That is the fourth paper suppressed in that city.

On Monday last a party of ruffians went to the residence of Mr. Schofield, at Ellicott's Mills, in Maryland, editor of the Patapsco Enterprise, and demanded the person who had attacked the policy of the Administration in the issue of Saturday last. It was only by the earnest entreaties of Mr. Schofield's wife, and her representations that Mr. S. was too ill to be moved from his bed, that they were induced to leave. On Monday night they returned, however, and nailed a flag over the door of the house. The stars and stripes now hang over the Enterprise office, as a sort of bravado. Lincoln's soldiers are there to guard it.

We have already given accounts of the destruction of a number of papers in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania that dared to advocate peace. The mob in all instances has been instigated and led on by the ruffian soldiers of Mr. Lincoln.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Hon. A. R. Boteler, late U. S. Congressman from the Harper's Ferry district, was seized in his house near Shepherdstown, by the Lincolnites, but afterwards discharged. They set fire to his extensive flour mills, and destroyed them.

The sales of cotton to-day were 2500 bales, at 18 cents for middling.

THE REMAINS OF COL. CAMERON—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Northern papers publish the following correspondence between Gen. McCunn, of the U. S. Army, and Col. Stewart, of the Confederate Army, on the subject of delivering up the remains of the late Col. Cameron, of the N. Y. 79th regiment:

Brigade Headquarters, three miles from }
ALEXANDRIA, August 8, 1861. }

To Col. Stewart, Commanding First Virginia Cavalry:

My Dear Sir: The bearer, Lieut Jones, of the 37th New York Volunteers, will hand you this. My object in sending to you is this: Col Cameron, a warm personal friend of mine, fell in the battle of Bull Run. His lady and family are in great distress about his body. May I not appeal to you as a soldier, asking you for the moment to throw away all ceremony, and allow the Colonel's orderly, who was with him when he fell in the field, to search for the body of his lamented commander? I make thus free with you because your Lieut. Hanger and his men gave me a most generous description of your kindness of heart and your good soldier qualities. I have the honour to remain, my dear Colonel, yours most respectfully, JOHN H. McCUNN,
Commanding Brigade

HEADQUARTERS, }
Fairfax C. H., Aug 4, 1861. }

Dear General: Your communication of yesterday was duly received under a flag of truce. As the subject matter of your letter belongs properly to higher authority, and had in fact already been the occasion of communications which have been referred to Gen. J. E. Johnston, Confederate States Army, my commander, I had no power to act, but felt bound to refer it to the General commanding the Confederate forces, of which my command is part. His endorsement is as follows:

"Military usage has established the mode of communication between belligerents. Whenever the military authorities of the United States make such a request as that preferred, and in the manner established by military custom, it shall be complied with promptly. As there is an established mode of communication, none other consistently with the dignity of the position in which General Johnston has been placed by the Confederate States, can be agreed to."

I will add that General McDowell, and also three citizens sent by the Secretary of War of the U. S. on a similar mission, have been informed to the same purport as above. I notice you address me as Colonel First Virginia Cavalry. The regiment I have the honour to command belongs to the army of the Confederate States. I thank you for the flattering terms of your appeal, and need hardly give utterance to the universal appreciation of the warm hearted sons of your native land, of whom I have no doubt you are an honorable type. Allow me to add that our President has given the official assurance, and our gallant General is too well known to the authorities of the United States for them to doubt, that no effort to lessen the horrors of war and to confine it to the strictest civilized usage will be spared. Most respectfully, your obedient servant. J. E. B. STEWART,
Col. First Cavalry C. S. A. Commanding.

To J. H. McCunn, commanding brigade U. S. forces.

Gen. McCunn next wrote, Aug. 13th, to Capt. Jones, 1st Va. Cavalry, reiterating his interest in Col. Cameron and his family, and asking that his grave be marked, to enable his family to recover his body "at the end of this unnatural strife." Also, referring to likenesses and other articles of jewelry found on the person of Col. Cameron, and asking that they be sent by a flag of truce. In reply, he received a verbal message that the articles were in the possession of an officer in Richmond and would be obtained and sent to Gen. McCunn, and to him alone, "as Colonel Stewart considered that he would not, under any circumstances, render any favour to the Secretary of War or any other member of the Government;" and further, that the spot where Col. Cameron was buried had been marked, &c.

It is said than Gen. McCunn was arrested in Washington on the 16th, and is to be court martialed for "unofficer-like conduct." Perhaps something connected with the above correspondence.

Noble Letter from Mrs. Gaines.—The New York Herald, with its characteristic mendacity, lately announced that Mrs. Gen. Gaines, on her return from the South to Washington, spoke deprecatingly of the Confederate cause; and the attention of that lady having been called to the statement, she writes the following letter to the Baltimore Exchange:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editors of the Exchange:

My attention has been recently called to several newspaper notices in reference to my late visit South, wherein I am made to give utterance to certain opinions with regard to the state of things there.

Deeming it due to truth, to the South, and to myself, I unhesitatingly deny all such statements, and ask of you a place in your paper for this prompt and unequivocal denial. So far from saying as *reported*, I am *forced to add*, that the reverse is the truth, to wit—that I never saw so united a people, or a more resolute and determined soldiery, and that, so far as I saw and heard, I had no doubt but they would stand by opinion to the last, and would sooner perish than be subdued. These were the sentiments that met me everywhere through my journey South, as I frankly stated to my friends since my arrival here, in answer to their inquiries.

Very respectfully,
MYRA CLARK GAINES.

GEN. MCCULLOCH.—The General is a thin, spare man, of great muscle and activity, and is now about 47 years of age. He has a pleasant face, and is mild and courteous in his manners, with an air of diffidence. He is very cool and of determined bravery. He was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., spent his boyish days in hunting and killing bears, from 20 to 80 a season; afterwards enjoyed buffalo hunting; then fighting under Sam Houston at San Jacinto, and in numerous expeditions against the Indians; then at Monterey and Buena Vista, where, as everywhere, he distinguished himself.

Gen. McCulloch was married three or four years since, and a characteristic story is told of him when his first child, a boy, was born, that he insisted, to the great horror of his young wife, on having the youngster christened "Buffalo Hump," in honor of a particular friend, an old Indian chief of that unique name.

Cost and Consequences of the War.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange takes the following view of things:

Gen. Butler, with 20,000 or 30,000 men and a fleet, was sent to take possession of Norfolk in a week. So certain were the public that he would succeed, that we hourly expected the news of its capture. Three months finds him still at Fortress Monroe, having accomplished nothing but the disastrous affair at Bethel. 240,000 men were called for—the same authorities told us the work would now be "sharp and short;" the overpowering force would crush out the rebellion in no time. But they have not succeeded. 90,000 men were collected about the Capital and drilled under the personal inspection of Gen. Scott; railroads were built, telegraphs and balloons brought into service, and millions of war material accumulated in the city as a base of operations. Daily we expected the army to move that was to annihilate the rebels. Two more months rolled on, and finally the "Grand Army" of the Union, numbering nearly 60,000, moved forward. It was considered so invincible that Congressmen left their legislative seats and followed to witness the defeat and extermination of the rebels. Alas! we all know the sad, mortifying result; how our army was routed, leaving their dead and dying on the field, and fleeing in terror to the streets of the Capital. And now we are called on for 500,000 men and money in proportion, with better results promised! Can we place any further confidence in prophets who have, in so many instances, proved themselves false or insane? Common sense says no. Every day only confirms the fact that we cannot conquer a peace with the sword, and it is the height of folly to think so.

Whiskey and the Soldiers.—A dispatch to the associated press, dated Cincinnati, August 2, reads as follows: Business houses generally closed, and public attention engrossed by the reception of the returned Cincinnati volunteers from Washington. Great excitement. Whiskey advanced to 14½c, and in good demand. Nothing new in provisions.

Very Important Screw Loose.—On Monday evening a regiment from North Carolina came to Richmond by the Petersburg depot and marched to their quarters at Rocketts, through the rain, with their muskets and knapsacks—of course heated and filled with perspiration—and probably encamped on the wet ground. If any of them have anything like the measles, the act would involve serious consequences to them. Even the well men, in their wet condition, would be liable to disease and unfit for service. Would it not be advisable, when any of the troops arrive in Richmond during, or when there is likelihood of a rain, that proper officers should be at the depot and conduct them to a place of shelter—say, the Public Warehouse, Shockoe or Seabrooks, which would hold some ten thousand men—at least for one night, or until they could be put in comfortable quarters? If the above plan could be adopted, it would guarantee less mortality among our soldiers, which is becoming too alarming.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

We learn that Gov. Clark has appointed Col. Pender, of the 3d regiment of volunteers, Colonel of the 6th regiment of State troops at Manassas.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Old Anson Again!—The Pedee Wild Cats—another company from Anson—has arrived and gone into camp near this City. The roll numbers 85 men. The men are well equipped, and are already pretty well drilled. Capt. C. Caraway, a gallant gentleman, commands the company. No higher compliment can be paid him or his company than to say each is worthy of the other.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Military.—Capt. R. V. Cowan, with another fine company of 100 men, raised chiefly in this county, left this place for the camp at Graham last Monday. This is the sixth company from Iredell, and all "for the war." Capt. Cowan is a "West Pointer" and his command is composed of the best material for active service.—*Iredell Ex.*

Winter Clothing for the Soldiers.—Are the people, one and all, who remain at home, doing their whole, or any part of their duty towards providing warm clothing for the brave fellows who are now in the field? We hope so—and yet there is good reason to believe, that large numbers give themselves no concern about this important matter. Indifference in the case is the worst treason.—*Iredell Express.*

Blankets for our Soldiers.—A correspondent of the Columbus, (Geo.) Sun, writing from Talladega, Alabama, says:

It is perfectly well understood that our soldiers in Virginia must have blankets this winter, or hundreds of them must perish. Now blankets in quantity are not to be had, even for money. But they may be for love. Thus:

This morning, at a merchant's counter, I saw a lady buying calico to make 'comforts' of. "You are going to send those 'comforts' to the soldiers?" I asked. "No," said she, "I am making them for myself." This set me back a little, but I went in again. 'And how about the soldiers?' 'I am going to send them my blankets,' was the answer, much to my gratification. Now, it is certain that we can get along with comforts, and if we will part with our blankets there will be enough and no lack, till England and France raise up the blockade.

Vegetables for the Volunteers.—Col. Chipley, of this county, left this place last Saturday with a car load of vegetables and delicacies for the Boys at Manassas. Major Turner, Chief Engineer, passed the freight over his road to Salisbury, free of charge, and we have no doubt the other intervening roads will do likewise. A hundred car loads of vegetables will be furnished from Iredell, if wanting, and transportation can be obtained.—*Iredell Express.*

The Prospect of Being "Starved Out."—We took a jaunt into the country on Tuesday last, where we had a good opportunity of judging the prospects of the corn and cotton crops, and never, in our life, have we seen the prospect so flattering. We think there will be sufficient corn raised in this and Rowan county, this year, to supply us two years, with some to spare. Cotton, we do not think could be any better.—*Concord Flag.*

Salt.—The early undertaking to make salt is too important to let the subject rest, until the people on the seaboard have fully embarked into the business of preparing it. We stated, last week, that salt was made at the "Sound" below Wilmington as late as 1826, having been commenced during the war of 1812. A very old gentleman has just informed us, that one method of making salt at that time was, by boiling the sea water in very broad iron pans, and that the pans used were cast at a foundry in Lincoln county, and hauled in wagons to Fayetteville, thence down the river by steamboat to Wilmington. It would not now be necessary, perhaps, to go so far for the pans, for doubtless any number of them can be cast at the foundry in Wilmington, at small cost; but if they cannot, the work can be done again at the Lincoln foundry, upon short notice. When the war is ended, the iron might be converted to other uses if the pans shall be no longer wanting. We recollect years ago, to have seen several of these salt pans lying about the steamboat landing at Fayetteville, where they perhaps may yet linger.—*Iredell Express.*

North Carolina School Books.—We learn that Professor C. W. Smythe, of Lexington, has ready and will publish in a few weeks, an Elementary English Grammar—the first of a series. Prof. S. has undertaken this important and useful work at the suggestion of his fellow-teachers, and since the meeting of the friends of education in Raleigh.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The value of Lard in the treatment of Measles and other Eruptive Inflammatory and typhoid Fevers.—Mr. Taylor, of London, relates numerous instances in which inunction with equal parts of lard and suet was attended with the best effects. No internal remedies were employed. He states that it reduces the force and frequency of the pulse, and when employed at an early stage of the disease, that it wards off a typhoid condition.

The dry and brown tongue becomes clear, the patient falls into a sound sleep, and delirium subsides; in fact, all the symptoms improve with a steadiness and rapidity not seen in other methods of treating fevers.

SETTLEMENTS.

The subscribers will be glad to settle accounts due by or to them. E. J. HALE & SONS.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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AVON E. HALL,
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WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 97:1yrpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. AUGUST 26, 1861.

THE COAL-FIELDS RAILROAD.—Mr. Wright's resolution directing the issue to the railroad company of the $200,000 of State bonds appropriated last winter, having passed both Houses of the Legislature—the Senate unanimously—the President and Directors met on Saturday and resolved forthwith to let out contracts for the immediate construction of 2½ miles of road directly to the Egypt shaft. At present the coal is necessarily wagoned over that distance, adding materially to the cost and to the breakage by additional handling. Some hundred or two tons have been brought down and shipped for Mr. Browne of Charleston, and more will be brought almost daily.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In addition to the condensed proceedings from the Standard, the letter from an occasional correspondent, of Saturday last, contains news of deep interest. The provision for the relief of the First Regiment is worthy of any Legislative body—promptly and handsomely done. But in what a position does it place the officers of the regiment, if it be true that they have neglected so important a duty. We must think there has been some mistake; for we cannot believe that the officers have been thus indifferent to the interests of themselves and their men. Or may it not be that they were never called upon to furnish a pay-roll? Are there not, in truth, in the Adj. Gen's office, lists of the men composing every company in the regiment, and the written form of oath subscribed by every man? If so, was it not in the power, if not the duty, of the Gen. to make out the pay-roll from those lists?

The queer chapter about Col. John W. Thomas will attract attention.

Gen. Dockery's tax bill is evidently a measure of justice, made necessary by the present times. Would that we could say as much of the abolition of Courts of Justice for the purpose of obstructing rights guaranteed to individuals by the constitution. But we regard such a measure as akin to the arbitrary acts of the Lincoln dynasty, which openly violates the Constitution and Laws at pleasure. It is a dangerous measure, that will bear bitter fruits in the end.

MORE OF MALIGNITY.—The Salisbury Watchman, noticing the reports derogatory to Lt. Col. Leach and Capt. Speed, (which we exposed on Thursday,) says that a similar slander was started about Capt. York, who fought gallantly at Manassas; and another "of Capt. Miller, of Thomasville. It was said of the latter gentleman, that at Manassas, he *caved right in*—confessed that he *could not* go into the fight; when the fact is Capt. Miller was with his company—where, do you suppose? He was not within a hundred miles of Manassas,—he was at Suffolk, where he had been posted from the first."

The Watchman attributes all these stories to party feeling: "Col. Leach, Captain York, and Dr. Speed, were all *Union men* until Lincoln's proclamation came out." But the worst of it is, that the stories are raised and circulated by fire-eaters who were furious war men when the war came, and then they concluded to stay at home, enjoy office and the spoils, and get up slanders upon the brave and true men who go to the field when the occasion demands. When will the country get rid of such dastards and slanderers?

THE TAX LAW.—We are glad to see that the press of this State, so far as it says any thing on the subject, is unanimous in upholding the Confederate Tax Law. It is a necessity, to which all patriotic citizens will doubtless submit with cheerfulness, as the only remedy for far worse evils. As the Salisbury Watchman says,—"It will fall pretty heavy upon the whole Southern country at a time when money is scarce; but we must all square ourselves to the burden and shoulder it like men. If old Abe's blood-hounds get into the country they will sweep every thing before them—negroes, money, houses and every thing else. There will be very few disposed to grumble at this demand upon them. Indeed, rather than submit to the dominion of the Yankees, our people have made up their minds to part with every thing, their lives included. *Victory or death*, is their motto."

The Standard says:—

"This law is *necessary* to support the government and carry on the war. Every true man—*all* the women are for one—will pay this tax promptly and cheerfully. *It is a part of the price of liberty.* In paying it we support the government, we furnish means to defeat the Yankees, we support and sustain our brave troops in the field, and we purchase our liberties in this struggle with military power. Two hundred thousand gallant volunteers are paying their part of this purchase *in blood, in wounds, and suffering, and death*; let us pour out our money as freely as water or the common air."

SALT.—A large consignment of Salt from Washington County, Va., has been received in Richmond, causing the price to go down at once to $1 to $1 25 a bushel, not half the price it had been selling at. More is to come from the same quarter. It comes in half sacks, and is of better quality than the Liverpool.

At Charleston, the price is $4 a sack.

Professor Thomassy, who proposes to go into the manufacture in this State and South Carolina, says it can be produced at 1½ cents a bushel, and in 90 days after the commencement of operations. Go ahead!

CARE FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Letters having been received at Salem from the three Forsyth County Companies at Manassas, stating that their stockings and shoes are worn out, a committee of citizens has made a stirring appeal to the people to bring in new ones. It is an appeal that people cannot resist if they would, and would not if they could. The committee say they will want also when the weather grows colder, gloves, sick comforts, shirts, drawers and blankets, all of wool.

The 4th company from Forsyth, Capt. Stowe, was ordered a few days ago.

The 14th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, Col. Clarke (in which are the "Cumberland Plough Boys,") left Richmond on Thursday morning last for Staunton, to join Gen. Lee.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Thos. Cottle, from Duplin county, of Co. B, 3d State Troops, died at Acquia Creek, aged 19.

David D. Cagle, of the Stanly county Marksmen, died at Suffolk, Va., on the 22d, aged 18; leaving a widowed mother and sister.

Wm. Alley, of the Iredell Blues, died in Richmond a few days ago, at the residence of Mrs. Thos. Taylor.

John Mayo, aged 18, Theo. Hunter, aged 20, of the Edgecombe Guards, and John T. Brown, aged 23, of the Edgecombe Spartan Band, died at Yorktown.

Six members of Capt. Reeves's Surry Company have died since it was formed, viz: W. T. Bennett, S. H. Archer, Wm. Ring, Jos. M. Riggan, Nathan J. Marion, and J. N. Stanly. The company has been removed from Garysburg to High Point, and its health and spirits are improving.

CAPT. D'LAGNEL.—We regret to see by the following statement from the Washington Star that Capt. D'Lagnel is a prisoner:—

Captain Julius D'Lagnel, of the disunion army, (late of the 3d artillery U. S. A.,) reported to be missing since the battle of Rich Mountain, or killed in that engagement, is a prisoner to General Rosencrans' forces in Western Virginia, and is recovering of his wounds.

The New York Herald says that he was arrested while endeavoring to make his escape through one of the mountain passes into the Valley of Virginia. He had obtained shelter, and remained secreted until so far recovered of his wounds as to attempt an escape.

THE POST OFFICE.—The receipts this year will come within half a million of the expenses—a much smaller deficiency than could have been expected.

CONGRESS.—On the motion of Mr. Ochiltree of Texas, resolutions of thanks to Gen. McCulloch and his officers and soldiers, for the late important victory in Missouri, have been passed unanimously.

The bill to grant aid to Missouri, and to admit her into the Confederacy on condition that she adopts the Constitution, was also passed unanimously.

Also, a bill to appoint two other Commissioners to Europe, and to give power to the President to determine to what governments they shall be accredited.

An act appropriating $57,000,000 for the pay of the army for the year ending 18th February 1862, was passed.

Also, $50,000 for the establishment and support of military hospitals; another appropriating $130,000 for nurses and cooks in hospitals; and $50,000 for physicians employed in aid of the military staff.

The adjournment has been postponed till Wednesday next. A retaliatory law is under consideration.

THE CONFEDERATE ELECTIONS.—On the 1st Wednesday in November next, an election will be held in all the Confederate States for Members of Congress (ten from North Carolina) and for Electors of President and Vice President (twelve from North Carolina.) The Electors to meet on the 1st Wednesday in December. The Congress will assemble on the 18th day of February next; open the Electoral votes on the 19th, and the President and Vice President be inaugurated on the 22d.

A law has been passed at the present session of Congress, authorizing the election of Senators to Congress at any extra or special session of a Legislature.

IMPATIENCE.—The Richmond Examiner complains that the army has lain idle for a month since the battle of Manassas, not taking a step forwards, while the enemy has reorganized his broken ranks and is now ready to commence again. We recollect that the Examiner complained quite as fiercely because our army did not perform the physical impossibility of following the enemy from the field of Manassas right into Washington city. It will not do, especially for a paper which seems to be in some measure a government organ, thus to arraign and condemn the great Generals who are entrusted with the command of our armies; and who have shown themselves to be altogether competent to the performance of their duties. If all has not been done that we could wish, all that has been done has been well and gloriously done; and we ought to rely upon it that there is sufficient reason for inaction. We shall not be surprised if the great amount of sickness in camp is one of the causes that have prevented a forward movement. At all events, let us uphold the hands of those who have shown themselves both capable and faithful.

THE CLOTHING BUREAU.—The Richmond Examiner says that the immense government establishment at Richmond will be able to turn out before winter, from 75,000 to 100,000 complete suits of winter clothing for the soldiers, and at half the price charged by the sharp dealers who take advantage of the public necessities. The North Carolina woolen factories have promised their entire product, after filling their contracts with the State.

The Whig states that it was President Davis who originated the admirable plan of a call upon the citizens, and especially upon the ladies, by the Governors of the States, for blankets, socks, &c. This plan is working admirably.

ALARM AT WASHINGTON.—Northern papers up to Wednesday last, received at Richmond, are full of anxiety about the Capital. The Herald says,—

"We are unquestionably on the eve of an important battle—no mere skirmish—but an engagement between the main bodies of the Union and the so-called Confederate armies, at a point where the result is of the most momentous consequence.

We repeat it: the signs of the times indicate an early and decisive engagement. Let the past, with its errors and short comings, be forgotten in a united effort for the future."

The correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange writes:

"The arrivals of men are not in proportion to the importation of army freight. Nevertheless, I am assured that the President confidently expects reinforcements to the amount of 75,000 from the Northern States shortly."

There is evidently the greatest consternation in Washington about the movements of the Confederates and fears of an immediate attack.

DISSENTIONS IN WASHINGTON.—Letters to the Northern papers speak of most serious dissentions in the Cabinet and among the military. A list of politicians sanctioned by Lincoln, was handed to McClellan for appointment by him to military offices. He refused and handed in his resignation. After a stormy session, the Cabinet refused to receive his resignation, or to insist on the appointments. One letter says,—

"The complications and embarrassments experienced by the Federal authorities in this city, are almost beyond conception. There is trouble in the Cabinet, trouble in the War Department, trouble in the Navy Department, trouble among the military chiefs, and disaffection among the volunteers on both sides of the river. The appointment of General McClellan over the heads of so many older officers, has caused an immense deal of heart-burning."

Besides these troubles, extensive mutinies have broken out in seven regiments at Washington—five from New York, one from Maine and one from Connecticut. In addition to other causes of complaint, the men say they enlisted for 3 months, but are held for 2 years—a Lincoln swindle.

A YANKEE SWINDLE.—The Chicago Times is complaining that in laying the direct tax the yankees managed to put the heaviest burdens on the farming States of the Northwest, which are least able to bear them. It says that Illinois will have to pay $1,146,551, whilst Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with all their wealth, will together pay but $1,249,758. Serves them right, for being leagued with the yankee sharpers.

Letters from Northern and Eastern merchants and capitals say that if Northern pride could be gratified by even one decided victory, they would advocate peace on very reasonable terms."

So says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. Doubtless these black republicans think so now, while humiliated by defeat after defeat. But they are not to be trusted. If they were to gain a decided victory, they would imagine they could sweep all creation before them, and would become extreme in their demands. Trust them not. Whip them in every battle, till they get tired of the operation, and both men and money are no longer forthcoming. That is the only way by which the South can expect to "conquer a peace;" and to make them afraid of us, so as to perpetuate peace after it is conquered.

THE N. Y. HERALD FOR RECOGNITION.—Bennett is out openly for an exchange of prisoners, including the privateers, who, after all, (he says,) are only enemies at sea, as the Confederate troops are enemies on land. *That the Confederates are entitled to be recognized as belligerents, they have themselves proved at Manassas*, and the best way is to candidly admit the fact, instead of standing upon a point of etiquette which is impracticable."

LEAD AND ZINC.—Springfield, Missouri, which fell into the hands of Gen. McCulloch after his late important victory, is the business centre of what is termed by the State Geologist of Missouri as the most productive country of lead and zinc in the world. It is within a day's journey of the mines. It is also the strategic point for the control of Southern Missouri, Arkansas, the Indian Nation and even Texas; and in all these respects its possession is of vast importance. It is a beautifully situated and elegantly built town of 3000 inhabitants, the residence of Hon. John S. Phelps of the U. S. Congress and a number of other distinguished men.

Col. Henry B. Elliott, lately of Randolph county, N. C, has resided there for some time past. He warmly espoused the cause of the South, we learn.

TRAITORS IN OFFICE.—The Richmond Examiner copies from a New York paper a particular statement of all the regiments, from all the Southern States, in service, stating who commands them, where stationed, &c. &c. The Examiner says that the Southern papers, from prudential considerations, have abstained from giving these particulars; and yet they are known in Washington and New York. And it is plainly charged, that the information is furnished by some of the Northern men who have, very improperly, been appointed to offices in the Departments at Richmond. The Examiner says it is doubtful whether the War Department itself could furnish a more particular and complete list of our forces. It says that to discover the spies, the authorities must look high, and not low, at the top, and not at the bottom of society. For instance "the appointment of General Lee to command in Western Virginia was unknown even, to any one out of the Departments, till the New York papers published, not only his appointment, but his actual departure for the post to which he was ordered. Another instance was seen in the matter of Matthias' Point. The fortification of that place was one of the most important military measures, and secrecy, silence and promptitude in execution were desirable to the last degree. But the people at Washington knew all about it nearly as soon as the heads of the Confederate Administration themselves."

It seems to us that it will be necessary to find out and hang some of these spies; and the sooner the better.

The list in question gives the strength of the Confederate forces at 243,000; of which 22,000 are from Georgia; 14,000 from Louisiana, 18,000 from Mississippi; 9,000 from Texas; 25,500 from Tennessee; 15,000 from South Carolina; 10,000 from Arkansas; 18,000 from Alabama; 20,000 from North Carolina; 65,000 from Virginia; 3,000 from Florida; 1,000 from Maryland; 22,000 from Missouri, and 1,000 from Kentucky. In addition to that, it is stated that there are at least 250,000 Home Guards and fractions of regiments, variously armed and equipped.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—The Richmond Examiner compliments the Congress for the "unsurpassed energy and intelligence" with which it has discharged its duties during the Summer session; and again earnestly and properly remonstrates against its adjournment, urging members to imitate the self abnegation of the brave soldiers who are enduring greater hardships in the field. It adds,—

"The fact that no further business presses for immediate attention is a most illogical argument for a dissolution of the chief assembly of a nation struggling through a war and revolution. In such a season any day may bring occasions for immediate legislation, more important than any this session has known. The great questions of the blockade, and negotiations with foreign nations, seem now ready to enter the scene, and Congress should not be scattered to the four winds when they come. If present business is done, it should wait for what will speedily begin. This is a historic epoch; but this is not the first time, nor is this the first nation that has been tried in a similar ordeal; and experience has proven the necessity of the *permanent session* of the parliamentary bodies which undertake to control them. The great Continental Congress sat all the year round; so did the French Convention; so also the Long Parliament of Charles II; and when another Northern horde entered the old hall of a Roman congress, it found the gray senators still seated, in the silence of a deserted city, each on his ivory throne."

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—We have received the Catalogue of this new Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, N. C. It has a President and three Professors, and 100 Students, of whom 77 are of North Carolina, 18 of South Carolina, and 1 each from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Maryland.

The Catalogue is very handsomely printed at the Salisbury Watchman office.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—In Wilmington, on Tuesday last, a young man named Feutrell, a member of the Columbus County Guards, whilst intoxicated, first insulted and then shot Mr. George Curtis. It is feared the wound will be fatal. Mr. Curtis is a machinest and engineer, aged about 40, and has a family. Feutrell was arrested and committed.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Fayetteville Hospital Association acknowledge the receipt of 42 pairs of Sheets, 45 Pillow Slips, 65 Towels, 3 Quilts, 3 Comforts, 11 Spreads, 18 Pillows, 2 Mattress Ticks, 60 Shirts, 41 Drawers, 7 Dressing Gowns, 3 Sacques, 12 pairs of Socks, 5 Handkerchiefs, 5 Fans, 2 Table Cloths, a large quantity of old Linen, Bandages, Lint, Surgeon Silk and Needles, several bundles of Sponge, Pantaloons, Flannel, Curtains, Pins, Fly Brush, Tracts, Blackberry Wine, Blackberry Cordial, Grape Wine, Lemon Syrup, Port Wine, Cherry Cordial, Spiced Tomatoes, Whiskey, Vinegar, Cologne, 2 boxes Corn Starch, Farina, Arrow Root, Gelatine, Sago, Mustard, Hops, Sage, Rice, Tea, Loaf Sugar, Vermicille, Nutmegs, Pickles, Candles, Castile and Toilet Soap, Jamaica Ginger, Damson Preserves, Blackberry Jelly, several Medicine Glasses, 1 doz. Tumblers, ½ doz. Cups and Saucers, 3 Teas;—contributed by Mrs H C Robinson, Mrs T Fuller, Mrs E T McLauchlin, Mrs J H Hawley, Miss Annie McIntyre, Miss Mary Newby, Mrs J C Haigh, Mrs Wm Haigh, Mrs Lutterloh, Mrs Tillinghast, Mrs Atkins, Mrs Hale, Mrs B W Robinson, Mrs Lilly, Mrs McKethan, Miss Nannie Lewis, Mrs T D Haigh, Mrs Lucas, Mrs T C Hooper, Mrs D G McRae, Mr Wm Tillinghast, Mrs Wm Anderson, Mrs T Hall, Mrs James W Strange, Mrs Willkings, Miss Meta Sandford, Miss J A Colvin, Mrs T H Pemberton, Mrs S J Hawley, Mrs Worth, Mrs Hurt, Mrs Wright Huske, Mrs Wm Broadfoot, Mrs Dr Foulkes, Mrs David Smith, Mrs Gilchrist, Miss Hodges, Mrs Eliza Robinson, Miss Mary Pearce, Mrs J A Pemberton, Mrs Hinsdale, Miss Lizzie Holmes, Mrs Curtis, Mrs McSwain, Mrs Ann Huske, Mrs Buxton, Mrs Ralph Buxton, Mrs Troy, Mrs Johnson, Mrs Wm B Wright, Mrs E Fuller, Mrs Wiley, Mrs Joseph C Huske, Mrs Ray, Mrs James G Cook, Mrs Charles T Haigh.

These articles have been packed under careful supervision and sent to Yorktown.

The privations, sickness and hardships of our brave and good soldiers appeal most affectingly to the ladies especially, for prompt and efficient relief.

Contributions may at all times be sent to the residence of Mrs C. T. Haigh, and whenever a sufficient amount is collected a box will be packed and sent.

It is desired to send one on Thursday the 5th of Sept. Those sending packages, should designate their wishes in regard to their destination.

Besides the above, the Treasurer acknowledges the following cash subscriptions;—from Mrs T S Lutterloh $5, Mrs C T Haigh $5, Mrs Alex Johnson $5, Mrs E J Lilly $5, Mrs W J Anderson $2, Mrs Wm H Haigh $2, Mrs McMillan $2, Mrs H C Robinson $3 Mrs J A Worth $5, Miss Meta Sandford $5, Miss Jane Branson $1, Mrs C G Wright $5, Mrs M E Pemberton $4, Mrs D A Ray $2, Mrs O M Fuller $5, Miss Ann Colvin $5, Mrs Curtis $1, Mrs McSwain $1, Mrs E F Moore $1, Mrs N A Stedman $5, Mrs M E Dye $1, Mrs M Banks $3, Mrs Dr Foulkes $5, Mrs W McLaurin $2, Mrs B W Robinson $5, Mrs S J Robinson $1, Mrs T Fuller $2, Mrs S J Hinsdale $5, Mrs J D Williams $5, Mrs J Utley $4, Mrs S T Hawley $3, Miss Hawley $1, Mrs H L Myrover $5, Mrs A McKinnon $2. Mrs David Smith $2, Mrs A W Steele $5, Miss Warden $2, Mrs A P Huske $5, Mrs G W Williams $3, Mrs J C Haigh $2, Miss Maria Haigh 50 cts, Miss Sarah C Haigh 50 cts, Master J C Haigh 50 cts, Mrs Gee $1 50, Mrs W G Matthews $5, Mrs McKethan $5, Mrs Hollingsworth $2, Mrs Rush $2, Mrs W B Wright $5, Mrs J M Smith $2, Mrs J G Shepherd $3, Mrs E J Hale $5, Mrs George H Haigh $5, Mr E J Hale $10, Mrs Joel Williams $5, Miss Lizzie Williams $2, Mrs A C Huske $2, Mrs J M Williams $5, Mrs J W Evans $1, Mr Henry Lilly $10, Mr J W Powell $5, Mrs Tillinghast 1 dollar, Mrs J B Starr 2 dollars, Mrs T D Haigh 2 dollars, Mrs T C Hooper 2 dollar, Mrs Hurt 5 dollars, Mrs M A Fuller 5 dollars, Miss N Shaw 50 cts, Mrs James McDaniel 5 dollars, Miss Fannie Lutterloh 1 dollar, Miss Lizzie Lutterloh 1 dollar, Miss L McDaniel 2 dollars, Mr W Bow 5 dollars, Mr J Martine 2 dollars, Mr David Taylor 3 dollars, Mrs W C Troy 8 dollars, Mrs M L Atkins 2 dollars, Mr J C Thompson 2 dollars, Miss Hattie Starr 2 dollars, Mr T J Wilson 1 dollar, Mrs G W I Goldston 3 dollars, Mr A J Woodward 1 dollar, Mr T B Newbeury 1 dollar, Mr Jacob Brandt 1 dollar, Mr James O Boon 2 dolls., Mrs J W Powers 2 dolls., Mr C E Leete 1 dol. Total, $266 50. ☞ Presbyterian please copy.

To the citizens of Goldsboro':

CAMP CLARK, NEAR KITTRELL'S, Aug. 28.

The kindness of the citizens generally in and around Goldsboro', and particularly of the Rev. Mr. Frost and Philip A. Wiley Esq., to the officers and men of the Cumberland Cavalry, during their detention at that place on Sunday, the 18th inst., entitles them to the thanks of the whole company, and they are hereby gratefully tendered. Such kindness shown to the tired and hungry soldier cannot fail to reach a tender place in his heart, and memory will be sure to make a lasting record of the deed. ONE OF THE COMPANY.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT:

RALEIGH, Aug. 24, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—A bill has to-day passed its three readings in both Houses, directing the Governor to send a special messenger to pay to the officers and soldiers of the 1st regiment of N. C. Volunteers one month's pay and $1000 for the use of their hospital. This act has been passed thus summarily and with absolute unanimity, upon representations that this regiment has received no pay, that many of the soldiers are in a state of great destitution, and that many are sick and the Hospital not supplied with the medicines &c. necessary for the comfort and cure of the sick. It was asserted in the Senate and not controverted, that the reason why they had not been paid by the Confederate Government is, that the Adjutant Gen'l has not furnished a pay roll to the Confederate Government; and the reason why the Adjutant General has not furnished the pay roll is that the officers of the regiment have not furnished him the means of doing so. So the fault seems to rest with the officers of the regiment. They and their men are not paid, because by their neglect, the paymaster don't know to whom to pay!! The General Assembly sends an agent to pay, finding out as best he can, to whom he is to pay. Very great allowance should be made to our officers, on account of the sudden transition from peace to war—but the broadest charity cannot cover the ignorance or neglect which leaves our soldiers unpaid.

Jno. W. Thomas took his seat in the Senate to-day, and to-day called up the resolution of the Senator of Orange inquiring whether he was in prison in New York, &c. He gave a minute history of his trip and an explanation of his objects in making the journey, but requested the large number of spectators, the reporters, &c., to consider his remarks as if made in secret session. Lest I should violate implied confidence I forbear to give the substance of his remarks, not knowing what portion of them he wished to withhold from the public. It is supposed not to be inconsistent with his wishes to say, that he put his visit on the ground that he held certain Bank stocks in New York, which he wished to employ in buying flannels, medicines and divers other things, needed by our soldiers, hoping to make profit for himself while he strengthened the Southern arm of defence. He averred that he carried no money with him. He was not imprisoned or detained.

The bill introduced by Gen. Dockery, requiring the County Courts, in levying taxes for county purposes, to impose the taxes on all the subjects taxed for State purposes, has passed its three readings through the Senate nearly unanimously. Now that the counties raise so much money for Rail Road and Military purposes, it is an important measure.

The committee to which was referred the various stay law projects, have reported a bill abolishing the jurisdiction of the County Courts as a Court of Pleas; also, one term of the Superior Court and Supreme Court, and the Morganton Session of the Supreme Court; and allowing time to debtors to plead, &c. It makes no saving as to public dues. This is doubtless an oversight. It is a studied attempt to violate the Constitution and evade the Supreme Court by the declaration in the title of the bill that it is a bill to "amend the rules of pleading, &c." It will probably pass by a large majority, and if so, will furnish a lamentable proof of the inefficiency of written constitutions. The experience of our Revolutionary ancestors as to the pernicious effects of stay laws, led to the adoption of the constitutional prohibition. We are to go through with the same experience, with the aggravation that we contemn the decision of our highest Judicial tribunal.

[Condensed from the Standard.]

In the Senate, Mr. Dockery introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of County Courts, to raise revenue for county purposes.

Mr. Shaw, a bill concerning the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company. Referred.

Mr. Dowd, a bill amending the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad. Laid over.

The debate on Mr. Bledsoe's resolution to instruct the finance committee to report a bill to carry into effect the ad valorem ordinance of the Convention, was resumed on Wednesday; the resolution was amended so as to make it an inquiry into the expediency of such a bill, and in that shape was passed.

Many bills and resolutions have been offered.

A resolution offered by Mr. Turner to vacate the seats of members who hold offices under the State or Confederate government, was laid on the table, 21 to 17.

In the Commons, Mr. Person, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to authorize the Governor to raise additional troops, and for other purposes.

Mr. Merrimon offered a substitute, authorizing the Governor to raise, equip and pay all troops now raised, or which may be raised, until the 15th September next, and to transfer them to the Confederate States, excepting four regiments to be retained for any emergency.

Mr. Merrimon advocated his bill at some length. Pending his remarks, the Senate's engrossed resolution suspendidg that portion of the Ordinance of the Convention which disbands the volunteers on the 20th inst., was received, passed three readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Fleming moved its reconsideration. Agreed to; and on his motion the resolution was so amended as to take effect from and after its ratification. The resolution was then passed, ordered to be enrolled, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Merrimon then concluded his remarks on his substitute, and Mr. Person replied. The subject was then postponed.

Mr. Foy's resolution to submit to a vote of the people whether the State Convention shall meet again, was debated on Monday by Mr. Mebane against and Mr. Clark of Craven, for; on Tuesday by Messrs. Merrimon and Batchelor, against; on Wednesday by Mr. Foy, for; on Thursday the resolution passed its 2d reading, 59 to 28. During the discussion, Mr. Hanes of Davidson offered a substitute, to open a poll for the people to decide whether this Legislature shall meet again. It was rejected, 66 to 28.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wright offered a resolution to transfer $200,000 of State bonds [the same having been heretofore appropriated but refused to be delivered by Gov. Ellis,] to the Western railroad. Mr. Wright supported his resolution by an earnest speech, showing the importance in a military as well as a general point of view, of completing the Western railroad at once. It passed two readings and was referred; was subsequently reported upon favorably and passed 3d reading, 83 to 14, after speeches in its favor by Messrs. Wright, Person and Ferebee. Mr. Person urged the passage of the bill because of the absolute importance of a supply of coal for our steam navy, machine and work-shops, as well as to supply the general want. Mr. Ferebee knew that the coal was greatly needed at our machine shops, and he was cognizant of the fact that 130 tons of coal were now needed to carry on very important operations in which the government was interested.

A bill to repeal the stay law [pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court] has passed the Commons. Any number of stay law bills have been introduced and referred to a special committee on that subject.

Mr. Donnell introduced a bill to abolish the annual term of the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Mr. Ferebee, a bill to re-organize the Militia.

Mr. Peebles, a bill repealing the statutes of limitation; referred.

Mr. Davis of Mecklenburg, a bill to encourage the manufacture of gunpowder in the county of Mecklenburg. Referred.

Mr. Bridgers, a resolution requesting of the Governor information whether any arrangement has been made for the payment of the N. C. State troops and volunteers—whether such payment has been made by the State Government or the Confederate States, and whether he has any official information of a failure or refusal of the Confederate States to fulfil its engagements.

To this resolution the Governor replied, covering an explanatory letter from Mr. Quarter-master and Paymaster Gen. Branch, which states that an arrangement has been made with the Confederate Government for the payment of our State troops and volunteers, and that he has no official information that the Confederate government had failed or refused to fulfil its engagement.

Deep River Coal.—A few days since, the Journal was printed by steam, generated by coal from the Egyt mine on Deep River, sent down here by Mr. McClane, through Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, of this place.

We like it much. It burns like lightwood almost, does not choak up between the grate-bars any more than anthracite would do. It leaves no clinker, as in the case of red or white ash coal, and from the small quantity we had to test with, we think, if the article can be furnished here at $5 or even $5 50 per ton, it will be about as cheap, perhaps cheaper for the purpose of generating steam, than the hard coal from Pennsylvania.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE BLOCKADE.—The Richmond Dispatch says that during the last month 14 vessels entered the port of Charleston and 33 the port of Wilmington; and that $180,000 have been paid the Collector of the Port of New Orleans in duties on goods imported in spite of the blockade!

The schooner Adaline, from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of coffee, cigars and fruit, valued at $30,000, succeeded in running into the port of Fernandina on Thursday last.

It is reported on good authority that the ship Alliance belonging to Charleston, has arrived safely at Beaufort, N. C., with an assorted cargo of iron, lead, rifles and other useful and necessary things.

The Wilmington Journal says that the Thomas Watson has arrived at Liverpool from Wilmington, which she left on the 6th July.

A special Dispatch to the Charleston Courier, dated Savannah, August 22d, says:—"It was rumored here yesterday afternoon, that a passenger by the Charleston train reported two three-masted vessels off Bay Point engaging each other yesterday (Tuesday) morning, and had fired upwards of seventy shots. When last seen they were seemingly closing on each other.

"The brig Santa Clara, formerly of Eastport, Maine, with a cargo of sugar and Molasses, captured by the Jeff. Davis, is now safely moored at the dock here, in rear of the Exchange."

A Prize.—The steamer Chesterfield, Flinn, arrived on Tuesday from ——, with 248 hhds., 436 boxes, 54 tierces, and 28 bbls. of Sugar, part of a cargo purchased by one of our privateers.—*Chas. Courier.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Battle at Fort Fillmore—Confirmation of the News.—By way of New Orleans we get full confirmation of the news of the battle at Fort Fillmore, in New Mexico, of which we have already been advised by telegraph.

Richmond Examiner, 24th.

The Federals had 3 privates killed, and 2 officers and 5 or 6 privates wounded. They were pursued and the whole 500 captured.

The Battle in Missouri.—Letters from St. Louis, 15th inst., tell of great rejoicing among the friends of the South there as the particulars of the battle gradually leak out. The Federals now admitted 200 killed, 600 to 700 wounded, and a loss of 5 cannon, and this was felt to be much below the real figures. It was not believed that Seigel could reach Rolla safely. Curses not loud, but deep, are being heaped upon Fremont for his glaring mismanagement of affairs and his disastrous blunders since he has taken command of this department. They say that Lyon was sacrificed through Fremont's ignorance and incapacity. Fremont asked a loan of $250,000 from the banks; they refused it; whereupon he levied it upon them pro rata, and they were compelled to pay. It was expected that other like operations would follow.

It is said that 18,000 federal troops have been sent to Missouri within a few days. There were about 15,000 in St. Louis. And it is said that there are from 30,000 to 40,000 Confederate troops in the State. Fremont has refused to let the three months' men retire, but has issued an order requiring them to re-enlist for the war. A great terror has seized upon the Hessian population of St. Louis, who, knowing that a terrible vengeance is pursuing, are flying from the city in all directions. The impression prevails that the city is in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the Confederates. We see here in the West, as in the North, that *volunteers* cannot be had to fight in this infamous war of the Abolition politicians. The people have to be *forced* into the ranks.

SUFFOLK, VA., Aug. 23.—This morning firing of long continuation may be heard in the direction of Old Point or Newport News. Whether the Lincolnites are practicing, or an engagement has taken place, remains to be learned from some other source.

Plans of the Enemy.—The Baltimore Clipper (Hessian) states, "on the best military authority," that in three or four weeks there will be encamped near Baltimore 200,000 troops. Baltimore, it is said, affords better accommodations than Washington. This statement, if true, and we must look closely to everything from the enemy, may throw some light on their future designs. We hear again of a movement on Richmond, by way of Old Point and Norfolk, and a great increase of vessels in the waters of the Chesapeake, in connexion with this accumulation of force near Baltimore. It may be nothing more than the Chinese swagger, to which we have been so long accustomed. But it is well enough to have an eye to all their movements.—*Richmond Whig.*

Rebels in New York.—If we listen to the Northern papers, that whole region is undermined by traitors and rebels. Delaware, Philadelphia and New York city are all infested by these villains to such a degree that loyal people cannot enjoy their sleep. A late New York paper has a minute account of an attempt made by four men to blow up Fort Columbus on Governor's Island, with several hundred tons of powder. They had reached the magazine and were in the act of laying a train, when they were seen and immediately took to flight. They were not arrested and as there are a great many Rebel sympathizers on the Island, the authorities are in constant dread of an awful explosion.

It is curious, if the North is so unanimous and furious for war upon the South, that there should be mutiny in the army and traitors all through the Northern States. What's the meaning of it?—*Richmond Whig.*

Our Third Regiment N. C. State Troops is at Acquia Creek. The second at Brookes' Depot, and both in better health than they have been. The green fruits and other things of that kind have been rather interfering with the health of the men.

The Second Regiment (Col. Tew's) has suffered a good deal from sickness contracted at the Camp near Garysburg. They are getting over it though.

Wilmington Journal.

We are pleased to learn that General Gatlin, in command of the coast defences of this part of the State, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. The General's former appointment was under the State.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Off for the Seat of War.—The Fourteenth Regiment, N. C. State Troops, left this city on Thursday, for the seat of war. Prior to embarking, the men were addressed at the request of their officers, by Hons. A. W. Venable and W. S. Ashe, who pledged themselves that the wives and little ones of the soldiers should be tenderly cared for in their absence. Col. W. J. Clarke responded eloquently, and, pledged the regiment to die to a man in the field or return with honor. Lieut. Col. T. B. Venable also submitted a few remarks, which were received with a warm welcome.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 26.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Receipts of produce have been very light, since last report; in consequence prices have slightly advanced.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Richmond, Wheat 90 to 95. Flour 5 25 to $6. Bacon 20 to 23. Butter 25 to 30. Rio Coffee 35 to 37½.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Arsenal at Fayetteville, until Wednesday 28th inst., for furnishing the Confederate Government with ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND GOOD HARD BRICK. The brick must be well shaped, well burned and in every respect of the best quality to be had in this section of the country and to be furnished at the rate of one hundred thousand per week, commencing two weeks after date of contract.

Proposals to be addressed to

JOHN C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g Arsenal.

Aug. 21. 50-tt

☞ Bids for furnishing quantities less than the whole amount will be considered. J. C. B.

North Carolina Arsenal,

Aug. 21, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received, at this Arsenal, until Wednesday, 28th inst., for the delivery of the following bill of Lumber, to be of good heart pine, viz:

390	pieces	28	feet long	14 x 4	inches.
85	"	21	" "	14 x 4	"
235	"	29	" "	14 x 3	"
165	"	21	" "	14 x 3	"
112	"	30	" "	13 x 3	"
235	"	30	" "	13 x 3	"
165	"	21	" "	13 x 3	"
128	"	11	" "	12 x 3	"
64	"	18	" "	10 x 3	"
128	"	21	" "	8 x 3	"
128	"	9	" "	6 x 3	"
460	"	32	" "	8 at bottom, 6 at top x 3	"

For full particulars apply at the Arsenal.

JNO. C. BOOTH,
50-tt] Capt Art'y, Comd'g Arsenal.

Separate bids for the following Lumber required immediately will be taken:

72	pieces	29	feet long	14 x 3	inches.
82	"	21	" "	14 x 3	"
72	"	30	" "	13 x 3	"
82	"	22	" "	13 x 3	"
20	"	11	" "	12 x 3	"
20	"	9	" "	6 x 3	"
32	"	21	" "	8 x 3	"
12	"	18	" "	10 x 3	"
15	"

North Carolina 14th Regiment Volunteers.—The 14th Regiment N. C. Volunteers arrived in town last night. It comprises nine full companies, thoroughly armed and equipped, and is altogether one of the finest corps that, as yet, have passed through Petersburg. Every man, from the highest officer down, is a soldier, and the Old North State's bravest and best are represented in this Regiment. We understand they have been in camp for some time, and have become thoroughly proficient in the science of war. The following is a list of the field officers and companies of the Regiment:

Colonel—Wm. J. Clark.
Lieut. Col.—Thos. B. Venable.
Major—Jonathan Evans.
Roxboro' Grays—Capt. Dillihay.
Onslow Guards—Capt. Duffy.
Highland Boys—Lieut. McKeever.
Lone Star Boys—Capt. Lane.
Clayton Yellow Jackets—Capt. Crockett.
Smithfield Light Infantry—Lieut. Snead.
Cumberland Plough Boys—Capt. Blocker.
Person Invincibles—Capt. Harris.
Poplar Spring Grays—Capt. Spivey.

Petersburg Express, 19th.

The regiment arrived at Richmond on Monday.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMPANIES COMPRISING 10TH REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel, Alfred Iverson, Jr.
Lieutenant-Colonel, F. J. Faison.
Major, W. H. Toone.
Surgeon, James A. Bizzell.
Quartermaster, R. S. Harris.
Adjutant, R. P. James.
Sergeant Major, Jeff. Lee.

COMPANIES.

1.	Cabarrus Guards,	Company A	Capt.	Slough.
2.	Cabarrus Black Boys,	" B	"	Atwell.
3.	Fair Bluff Volunteers,	" C	"	Smith.
4.	Columbus Guards, No. 4,	" D	"	Stanly.
5.	Confederate Greys,	" E	"	Denson.
6.	Holmes' Riflemen,	" F	"	Chesnutt.
7.	Brunswick Guards,	" G	"	Brooks.
8.	Independent Blues,	" H	"	Cox.
9.	Sampson Greys,	" I	"	Faison.
10.	Columbus Guards, No. 2,	" K	"	Toone.
11.	Sampson Rangers,	" L	"	———

Wilmington Journal.

The "Chatham Boys."—A company from the upper part of Chatham County, one hundred strong, bearing the above name, passed through Raleigh on the 8th, on their way to Camp Carolina, where they are stationed. This is one of the finest companies that we have seen. The officers are as follows: W. S. McLean, Captain; John E. Mathews, 1st Lieut.; Geo. C. Underwood, 2d Lieut.; Henry C. Albright, 3d Lieut.; J. A. Lowe, Orderly Sergeant; A. R. Johnson, 2d do., F. A. Mathews, 3d do., S. E. Teague, 4th do., D. C. Murchison, 5th do.; John R. Lane, 1st Corporal; John C. Kirkman, 2d do., John A. Moran, 3d do., D. H. Edwards, 4th do.

Raleigh Standard.

N. C. Troops in Virginia.—A friend writing from Richmond, under date August 17th, says: "Our gallant soldiers, who are every day treading the streets of Richmond, are the admiration of all. On yesterday the 12th Regiment—Col. Pettigrew's—left here for Acquia Creek. Warm work is expected in that quarter."

Raleigh Standard.

Southern Products.—The official tables of the United States for the year ending June 30th 1860, show that the total exports, exclusive of specie, were of the value of $316,220,610. Of these, there was of articles produced by the free States exclusively, $5,071,431; of articles produced by the South exclusively, $214,322,880; and of articles produced by both sections $96,826,299.

A Dismal Foreboding.—The N. Y. Times advocates a combined effort to get rid of the unemployed and starving population of that city by sending them to the West. It owns up to the condition of affairs, thus:

Our citizens may as well now take into serious consideration the social burdens they will be obliged to carry during the approaching winter. The unemployed poor are increasing upon our hands at an alarming rate. Already we are informed that thousands of able-bodied women are under charge of the Commissioners of Charity and supported at public expense—women who ask for no charity, but only work. Many families of volunteers have not been relieved by the liberal sums expended, and will be forced soon to become burdens on the city. The swarm of unfortunate children—the offspring of people impoverished by the business prostration, or of fathers who have abandoned everything for the war—increases in the streets. The agents of such societies as the Childrens' Aid Society report that numbers of destitute and orphan little ones beset their office or their schools and seek shelter and employment. All signs forebode a severe and gloomy autumn and winter for the poor.

The N. Y. News mentions a soldier's wife who took a sick child in her arms, locking up two other hungry ones in her room at home, and went first to the committee and then to the Mayor for relief. While she was pleading with the latter, *the sick child died in her arms.*

Skeleton Regiments.—The telegraph informs us that "skeleton regiments" will soon move from New York and Philadelphia for Washington. The Federals left regiments of skeletons at Manassas. Things at the North are assuming a ghostly shape generally.

Richmond Dispatch, 21st.

MARRIED,

In Robeson, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, ANGUS D. BROWN, Esq. of Lumberton, and Miss ELIZA KATE, daughter of the late Neill McLean.

On the 14th inst., in Robeson county, by the Rev. Wm. M. Jordan, Mr. DAVID TOWNSEND to Miss CHARITY BLOUNT, all of Robeson.

In Chatham county, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Wm. P. Taylor, Mr. BENJAMIN G. LAMBETH and Miss ELIZABETH BYNUM, eldest daughter of Turner Bynum, Esq.

DIED,

In Robeson, on the 15th, in the 71st year of her age, Miss NANCY CURRIE.

At his residence, in Bladen county, on the 12th inst., JOHN HERRING, Esq., aged about 50 years, leaving a large family and many friends to mourn his loss. He had been a member of the Methodist Church for the last 20 years of his life.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—We regret to record the death of Daniel Arch'd McLaurin, son of Col. John C. McLaurin of Laurinburg, Richmond County, N. C. Young McLaurin was a member of the 18th Mississippi Regiment, Burt's Rifles, and lost his left arm at the battle of Manassas. The arm was amputated near the shoulder and he appeared to improve for about two weeks, when he took a kind of nervous fever that could not be arrested. His distressed father and mother, who had been with him most of the time since the battle, brought his remains home for interment.

It was he who, on the day after the battle, forwarded the following dispatch to his family in this State:

"MANASSAS, July 22.—Lauch. Middleton, Billy McNeill and John McLaurin are unhurt. Hugh is slightly wounded. I have lost my left arm.

D. A. McLAURIN."

At Weldon, Thomas Williams, a member of the "Cumberland Plough Boys." He was "the only child of his mother, and she a widow." He was consumptive, and could scarcely have lived many months, but an attack of pneumonia closed his earthly life. His age was about 28. He was greatly esteemed in his neighborhood at home, and in the Company in camp.

At Yorktown, on the 5th inst. Mr. John Lee Orman, aged 21, of the Charlotte Grays.

At Manassas, John E. Davis, of wounds received in the battle of the 21st; and Isley Pendergrass and Alvin E. Herndon, of typhoid fever. All of Capt. Freeland's company from Orange county.

At the house of John S. Gibson, Esq., (town of Fulton, near Richmond,) Mr. Dempsey Steel, member of the Scotch Irish Grays, Company B, 4th Regiment N. C. State Troops.

Important from Europe—Rumored Recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France.—NEW YORK, August 19.—The Bohemia has arrived at Farther Point, with Liverpool dates to August 8th.

The London Times is bitterly sarcastic on the battle of Bull Run. The same paper indulges in some hard cracks on the Southerners.

The London Times says that the victory was complete, and that the Union army lost all their military honors. All the journals think that the battle closed the door of compromise. A Paris letter says that the victory has operated powerfully in favor of the Secessionists.

The London Herald says that when Napoleon heard of the result of the battle of Bull Run he *resolved to Recognize the Confederate States.*

The Times fears that the question of the blockade of the Southern ports will lead to difficult complications. Lord Palmerston has declared that the entrance by any duty-paying vessel at any blockaded port, wipes out the blockade. A belligerent may seal all ports, but when it lets in a single vessel the right to blockade it is gone.

The Queen's speech says that foreign relations are all friendly, and trusts that there will be no danger to the peace of Europe, and that we have determined, in connection with other powers, to observe a strict neutrality with regard to American affairs.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Aug. 8.—The sales of cotton for the week reached 63,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. The market closed easier, and the advance was barely maintained. Speculators took 19,000 and exporters 10,000 bales, and the market on Thursday closed unchanged.

Salt must be Made.—About the most serious inconvenience that will be entailed by the blockade will be the cutting off of supplies of salt, and yet nothing can be more easily remedied, for the article can be prepared with small expense, if those residing near the seacoast and mouths of rivers where the tide flows, will embark in the business, and that they must do, or the people in the interior will be quite entirely deprived of the only known substance which will save flesh and cure bacon, necessary to feed our soldiers and sustain the population in health. Salt, which is now selling in the up-country at $5 per sack and more, in a short while, perhaps, cannot be purchased at any price. This is alarming. It is not likely our privateers will capture any cargoes of salt, in southern waters, for Yankee salt vessels pass not in that direction from Liverpool; and the ending of the war and raising the blockade are events altogether uncertain. Let the people residing upon the seashore, therefore, forthwith begin to make salt by evaporating seawater, as was done during the war of 1812, and for many years afterward.

We well recollect as late as 1826, salt was made at the "Sound" below Wilmington, and *we* have sold thousands of bushels of it in Fayetteville at 45 and 50 cents a bushel. The domestic article is not quite so saline and good as the imported, but it will answer every purpose—will save bacon, and equal to any for salting stock.

The farmers of the interior have the promise, under Providence, of abundant crops as a reward for their labor; and they have sent forth their sons in large number to defend the soil of the south; will not their brethren residing upon the coast, who have to be supplied with products from the interior for their own sustenance, see to it that a fair supply of *Salt* shall be furnished, and at a reasonable price, to save the large quantity of provisions, which the up-country can furnish, and which will be needed by our people, whether the war shall continue one year or three years. We hope the press of Wilmington, Charleston, and other seaports, will not neglect to urge upon their enterprizing men the importance of making salt, and to make it without delay.—*Iredell Ex.*

Texas Salt.—The Galveston Telegraph says: There are to-day probably within reach of the rudest appliances for gathering, not less than one thousand millions of bushels of salt in the salt lagoon! And all to be had for the gathering. If Texas suffers for the want of salt, it will be because she has not enterprise enough to pick up the rich gifts which the God of nature has poured into her lap.

The mode of gathering this salt is, by having Mexican cartmen to deliver it in Corpus Christi bay. The cartmen can, it is believed, be obtained to deliver a hundred thousand bushels in Corpus bay at a cost of not over 10 cents per bushel. From Corpus there is inland navigation for flat bottom scows to within 20 miles of the Brazos river.

As we have before stated, this salt is far superior to Liverpool salt; and if Old Abe's blockade forces us to open a business of supplying ourselves with our own salt, it will not be least of the benefits it will confer upon us. We believe it will be possible to deliver salt in Houston at from a cent to a cent and a half per pound. It is now worth two and a half. Who takes the lead in the enterprise?

Fortune sits on our flag, for the death of Gen. Lyon by the chance of battle was worth ten victories to the Southern cause. An able and dangerous man! A man of the times, who felt the force of audacity and quick decision in a revolutionary war, when troops and people are all alike liable to panic and confusion under a sudden blow, struck amid unaccustomed events. Of all the men on the Federal side he was the one from whom we had most to dread.—*Richmond Ex'r.*

Contributions for the Sick.—The Mayor requests that all packages from the South for the sick and wounded soldiers may be sent to the care of the nearest Quartermaster, for transportation to this city—a proceeding which will avoid the heavy charges of the Express Company. The charges upon various packages received here have exceeded the value of the contents. The Quartermasters should give notice of their readiness and willingness to attend to this business. Contributions in money should be directed to Mr. Isaac W. Walker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who will acknowledge the receipt of all sums sent to him, through the press.

Richmond Whig.

Spunky Old Yankee Woman!—We find the following anecdote going the rounds:

An elderly lady, who attended a meeting of the 1st Vermont Regiment, arose, full of enthusiasm, and said she thanked God that she was able to do something for her country; her two sons, all she possessed in the world, were in the regiment, and the only thing she had to regret was, that she could not have known it twenty years ago—she would have furnished more.

NOTICE.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in Jail of MORRIS, a yellow Negro Boy eighteen years old. Said Morris is the property of Mrs. Leete, of Fayetteville, and was hired to me by William Bow of this place, about the middle of June last, for which he now holds my note. I hired him from Bow's representation and have never yet seen him; as soon as I learned something of his character and feared I would be plagued with him, I proposed to his owner to take him off my hands, but she declined to do it. If negro hirers are to be treated in this way, the sooner it is known the better, that the shoe may be made to pinch in the right place.

Morris is a son of Charles Bowman, well known in this community, and lives on the hill where Morris is no doubt skulking about.

WM. CADE.
Aug. 13. 48-2t

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sampson County, convened at the Court House in Clinton, on Saturday Aug. 17th, 1861, R. C. Holmes was called to the Chair and J. W. Eager appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced by A. A. McKoy, Esq., and adopted unanimously, viz:

WHEREAS, The condition of the country requires that there should be some leniency extended to persons who contracted debts in more prosperous times; a relentless war having been forced upon us, our ports having been blockaded and trade having been wholly stopped, and our usual financial resources having been entirely cut off, our people, with the execution law in full force, will be compelled to suffer and their property must be sacrificed. Therefore be it Resolved,

1st. That we earnestly appeal to all creditors for the sake of humanity not to enforce the collection of their debts by a sale of property, when any other satisfactory arrangements can be made.

2d. That we earnestly appeal to the Legislature now in session to pass some act for the relief of the country which may be constitutional, if such an act can be passed, and if none, then and in that case we pray that the civil jurisdiction of the courts and Magistrates may be suspended or abolished.

3d. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary to our Senators and Commoners, requesting them to lay the same before their respective Houses and to urge the passage of the act prayed for in the 2d resolution.

On motion of Thos. H. Holmes Esq., the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the proceedings to the publishers of the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, with a request that they be published.

R. C. HOLMES, Ch'n.
J. W. EAGER, Sec'y.

To the Sheriffs of the several Counties of North Carolina:

IT is deemed not only desirable but an imperative duty, that early measures be taken to accumulate a supply of winter clothing for the North Carolina troops now in the field. The scarcity of material for sale in the State, and the uncertainty of procuring supplies from abroad, force us to rely on our domestic resources.

It is thought that every family can spare one or more Blankets without personal inconvenience, or a pair of Woolen Socks, and it is believed that for such a purpose a call would be responded to with alacrity.

It has therefore been concluded that an appeal for this purpose be made to the great body of the people, and with that view I have to request the Sheriffs of the several Counties to act as agents of the State, to solicit a contribution of this kind.

To this end they are requested to circulate this notice, and employ agents in every district of their county to further the matter.

All contributions of this kind may be boxed and forwarded to the nearest Railroad Depot, and due information thereof sent to the Governor.

The Sheriffs are further requested to furnish to the Governor a list of the donors.

The transportation of these donations will be at the expense of the State—and the bill for such service should be duly forwarded for payment.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of N. C.

In cheerful compliance with the several requests contained in the above Circular of His Excellency Governor Clark, the undersigned, Sheriff of Cumberland, has made provision within the several Districts of the County for the reception of contributions for the provision and comfort of our gallant soldiers.

As it is our pride to know that the good old county of Cumberland has sent forth her best and bravest sons to the battle-field, so will it be to us gratifying to feel that we have ministered to their necessities and cheerfully contributed to their wants. It is therefore unnecessary to make any appeal to the charities of a people whose generous and warm hearts ever beat responsive to the calls of patriotic duty.

Contributions will be received in the several Districts by the persons named. Contributors will please mark their names upon articles sent.

Fayetteville District—By R. W. Hardie, P. F. Alderman.
Gray's Creek—By W. Alderman and Jesse B. Carver.
Flea Hill—By Duncan J. McAlister, Neill McDugald.
Black River—By L. H. Godwin, James McKethan and Robert Williams.
Cedar Creek—By John C. Blocker and John Averitt.
Lock's Creek—By James Evans, Sherwood Hawley and John McDaniel.
Rockfish—By James Cameron, Capt. D. McDougald and Henry G. Hall.
Seventy-First—By Capt. Neill R. Blue, Col. William Shaw and John S. Ray.
Quakiffe—By John McKethan, John McRae and Hon. L. Bethune.
Carver's Creek—By Wm. B. Ray, Daniel McKinnon.
John Monroe's—By Christopher Monroe and Duncan Murchison.

The undersigned will also receive any articles that may be contributed.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
Aug. 20. 50-

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
2d " " " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " " 20th February.
2d " " " 1st May.
Vacation " " 10th July.

J. DeB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.
Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

EAGLE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
May 1, 1861. 19-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.
Cumberland county, July 16. 40-tf

JAMES KYLE
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—
1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of
GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.

April 11, 1861. 12tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.
Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 36tf

Molasses.

30 HHDS. MOLASSES, for sale by
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 2, 1861. 36-2m

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28. 83tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered,

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14

B. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞Strict attention paid to orders.☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

The Sunny South, by Prof. Ingraham;

Say and Seal, by the Author of "Wide Wide World," &c.; The Household of Bouverie, or the Elixir of Gold, by a Southern Lady; Evenings at the Microscope, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SONS.
Oct. 18.

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860 85-tf

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 3tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
—will attend to the sale of—
Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.
June 24, 1861. 34-6m

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

FISH FOR SALE.

MULLETS, MACKEREL, and HERRING.

J. W. POWERS.
May 12. 24

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale MATTRESSES of all kinds; also, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and all kinds of Furniture, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. Person St., opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. CAGLE & BRO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 1. 1-6m

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 86 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

Confederate States of America.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
CONTRACT BUREAU,
RICHMOND, VA.: Aug. 6, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office till the 7th day of September next, for conveying the mails of the Confederate States, on route No. 5108—from Fayetteville by Manchester, Johnsonville, Craine's Creek, Carthage, Gold Region, Page's Station, Stone Lick, Asheboro', New Market and Bloomington, to High Point, 100 miles and back, three times a week, till the 30th June 1863.

To leave Fayetteville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 P. M.

Arrive at High Point next days by 1 P. M.

Leave High Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

Arrive at Fayetteville next days by 3 P. M.

JOHN H. RAGAN, Postmaster General.
Aug. 9. 47-tt

TAKEN UP

ON the 9th inst., a SORREL MARE, three or four years old, with saddle and bridle. She has a star in the forehead, not shod, and is of medium size. Said mare is supposed to have been stolen by a notorious horse rogue, Fry, as he had been chased and hunted in the vicinity of Fayetteville for several days before he was taken and committed to jail. The owner can have said mare by proving property and paying charges.

J. M. McPHERSON.
Near Fayetteville, Cumberland county, } 47*3tpd
August 10, 1861. }

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
July 3, 1861. 37*tf

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing to the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C.

Patterns will be furnished.

Aug. 7. 46*1m

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use. Also, further supplies of other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.

May 31. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Houses and Lots to Rent.

THE House and Lot on Rowan street, lately occupied by Capt. C. B. Cook. A comfortable house for a small family.

—ALSO—

The House over Haymount, lately occupied by R. E. Heide. The house is new, the water good, the garden planted; a very desirable place for Summer residence.

Apply to JAS. G. COOK.
May 6, 1861. 19tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES, June 20.

HARDEE'S RIFLE AND INFANTRY TACTICS, complete, two vols. in one. $1 50, or 1 65 by mail —*cash only.*

THE VOLUNTEER'S HAND BOOK; 60 cents, or 65 by mail—*cash only.*

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Blanks of all kinds at this Office.

Recruits Wanted for the Confederate Service.

LIEUT. E. SPEARMAN will be in Fayetteville in the course of this week, to open a Rendezvous for Recruits for the Confederate Service. Notice of place will be given upon his arrival.

Aug. 12, 1861. 47

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11 Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary out buildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents, at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trains now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 47tf

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the P. L. W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April next. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Cumberland; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7tf

☞The 2d Term of this School will commence July 1st. June 20, 1861.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 39tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for three notes, made payable to Richard J. Millsaps, signed by T. Walter, of four hundred dollars each, and due January the 1st 1862 and 1863 and 1864. I am determined not to pay them, as I have not received value for them.

T. B. WALTER.
Marion District, S. C., July 1861. [43-6tpd]

To Rifle Makers within the State.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, August 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS are invited until 12 M. on Wednesday 4th September next, for the fabrication and delivery at the Ordnance Depot in this city—where samples may be seen—of (5000) five thousand Percussion Rifles of the following dimensions to-wit:

		Inches.
BARREL *cast steel or iron; steel preferred.*	Diameter of the bore	.54
	Variation allowed, *more*	0.01
	Diameter at the muzzle	0.90
	Diameter at breech, between the flats	1.15
	Length without the breech screw.	33
RAMROD—*steel*—length		41

ARM COMPLETE—length 56

IMPLEMENTS: *screw driver*, with cone wrench; wiper, tail *screw, spring vise, bullet mould.*

To be subject to inspection before reception. Proposals will state the number that will be delivered weekly, and the earliest day of the first delivery. Sufficient security for the faithful performance of contract will accompany proposals, which will be addressed to the "Officer Comman